[illegible] THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,509—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7903	...	...
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6500
30th "	MALTA	6064	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 715. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosoa	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matkovich	6,058	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Scich	6,316	27th " "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	28th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 888. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY 13th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on 10th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June, Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Red	3593	22nd	June.
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend or the Docks to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the [illegible]

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
[illegible]

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE, 1905
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide [illegible] circulation throughout India, forms a very good [illegible] &c., apply at the [illegible]

TOILET REQUISITES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRES[illegible]
LATEST DESIGNS IN [illegible]
SILVER.

New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray ...
Embossed " " " ...
New Cherub " Comb " ...
Embossed " " " ...
Plain " " " ...
New Art " " " ...
Embossed Pin Boxes ... " ...
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes ...
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new ...
" Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to
Solid Silver " " ...
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces ...
" " 4 " Lighter ...
" " 9 " " ...
" completely fitted plain or embossed ...
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks ...
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks ...
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift ...
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain ...
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain ...

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CON[illegible]

THE EMPIRE OF INDI[illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOM[illegible]

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,[illegible] the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only [illegible] Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO [illegible] PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF [illegible] WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,[illegible]		
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in [illegible]		
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	[illegible] 13	[illegible]
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-6 [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the [illegible] Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; [illegible] being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may [illegible] same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment [illegible] specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Man[illegible]

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOO[illegible]

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern c[illegible] pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced [illegible] over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to [illegible] and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspe[illegible] spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty [illegible] premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, [illegible] startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of [illegible] enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, [illegible] painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and [illegible] phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. [illegible] the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, in[illegible] losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed [illegible] "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases [illegible] ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is [illegible] system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling [illegible] wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, [illegible] glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are [illegible] treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, [illegible] symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, [illegible] improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, [illegible] spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is [illegible] and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually [illegible] manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these [illegible] bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in whi[illegible] on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO" [illegible] proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, [illegible] practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that [illegible] happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c. [illegible] sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), [illegible] NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible] medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLIN[illegible] TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE [illegible] neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds [illegible] into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4[illegible] The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as [illegible] the [illegible] of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well [illegible] both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and [illegible] expensive tables in general use are now no longer re[illegible] adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amo[illegible]

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—Vide Press notice[illegible]

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To any one in want [illegible] handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the littl[illegible] published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 [illegible] 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,[illegible] the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculat[illegible] carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The si[illegible] book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear [illegible] printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like [illegible] these statements and at the same time come into possession [illegible] commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of [illegible]

OVERLAND SUMMA[illegible]

PUBLISHED WEE[illegible]
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MA[illegible]
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containin[illegible] tion of the previous week, carefully arranged. [illegible]
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless these are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. [illegible] that all claims for [illegible] Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained. Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th June, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 12th June, 1905, the following EXTRA LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS will cease to run until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

	No. 63 Extra Thana passenger.	No. 123 Extra Kurla passenger.
	H. M.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay ......Dep.	8 50	19 20
Kurla.........Arr.	9 20	20 2
Do ....Dep.	9 30	[illegible]
Thana ......Arr.	10 0	[illegible]

UP TRAINS.

	No. 69 Extra Thana passenger.	No. 124 Extra Kurla passenger.
	H. M.	H. M.
Thana..............Dep.	19 25	—
Kurla..............Arr.	[illegible]	—
Do ....Dep.	[illegible]	21 15
Vic. Terminus, Bombay ......Arr.	17 30	21 55

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th June, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from the 15th June, 1905, FIRST and SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued between BOMBAY and POONA available up to 30th November, 1905.

2. For full particulars see Poster Notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAGWANDAS JAMNADAS has contracted TO SELL to our client the following property:—All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, lien, mortgage, lease, sale, gift, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari land admeasuring 120 square Yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Old No. 5 and New No. 5[illegible], street No. 20-22, which premises are situated in the western side of the First Bholwada outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by 1st Bholwada Lane, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Maneckchand Gaandhy and on or towards the south by the house of Nuthoo Virpal.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1905.

BUGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA, & CO.
Purchaser's attorneys.

P. W. D.
INDORE STATE.
GENERAL WORKSHOP DIVISION.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of:—

- Small stores
- Painter's stores
- Timber of sorts
- Metal of sorts
- Miscellaneous stores

for the Indore State Work Shop to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Detailed list of articles required can be obtained from the Superintendent of the State Work Shop at Indore by whom Tenders will be received up to the 1st July 1905, and will be opened on the same date at 4 P. M.

All Tenders must be accompanied by Rs 500 in cash or [illegible] earnest money which will be refunded in the event of the Tender not being accepted. In case of accepted Tender the money will be refunded on completion of [illegible] and at the time noted in Purchase Order the contract will be cancelled at a week's notice and any excess in rate paid for such materials to others will be deducted from his bill or earnest money.

A fine of Rs 2 will be levied for every day's delay in supply of stores for one week giving notice for cancelling the tender.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of the tender.

W. F. NICOL,
Superintendent, General Workshop.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 121, Meadow Street.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own nose, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressing [illegible] painful diseases have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating [illegible] of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incomparably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; on [illegible] [illegible] off the attack in two or three [illegible] when the [illegible] has kept his bed for as many weeks and as [illegible] months.

[illegible] testimonials of decided approbation, sent [illegible] to the proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, [illegible] and for them at home and abroad unparalleled [illegible] warrants the assurance that no person subject to these diseases will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton [illegible] during the Week.
Imports and Exports of [illegible]
Comparative Summaries of [illegible] from Bombay [illegible] as per Ships' Manifests [illegible] the total [illegible] the month, and for the same [illegible] 1907 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of [illegible] Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with [illegible] for the month, and the same [illegible] as for [illegible] and 1904 respectively.
[illegible] and [illegible] Exchange.
[illegible] Vessels in [illegible] on the date of [illegible] Arrivals [illegible] of Vessels [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited. Price:—Re. 1 per gallon, ex-Godown at Sewree. Rs. 1-4 per gallon, at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED, For the Bucket Dredger "Manar" at Tuticorin, 235 Tons, 700 Horse Power, a duly qualified ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem inclusive. Apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras.

WANTED a HOUSE-KEEPER, who can well control servants. Must be good at needle work and make herself generally useful. One with knowledge of nursing preferred. Apply Box No. 3452J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nipponi Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Army and Navy [illegible] Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First [illegible] guaranteed, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., Glasgow,
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
121, MEADOW'S STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.................£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.................................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND...................... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............. £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Newchang
Lyons	Port Arthur
New York	Mukden
San Francisco	Dalney
Honolulu	Kobe
Shanghai	Tokyo
Hongkong	Nagasaki
Tientsin	Bombay
Peking	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers [illegible]

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE
RECREATION
D M DUKLE & Co

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E B Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

An Absolute Necessity!

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,

OSCILLATING OR REVOLVING FAN.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

Just the thing for Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

If you are Up-to-date [illegible]

Write for our New List, showing everything of the latest in Fans & Electrical Supplies

GET OUR PRICES.

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 18, Camomile Street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 1.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED TWO OVERSEERS to take charge of works, must be thoroughly competent men, able to estimate, make and plot surveys and sections accurately, well up in constructional details, and with good practical experience.

1st—Salary Rs. 150—10—200
2nd—Salary Rs. 125—5—150

with the privilege of contribution to the Provident Fund of the Board.

Apply with Copies of testimonials to
THE ENGINEER,
Bombay Improvement Trust.

OUR PRICES ARE

MODERATE, Qualities guaranteed, Workmanship equal to English. Solid Leather Overland Trunks from Rs. 35. Solid Leather suit cases from Rs. 17-8, Office cases, Collar boxes, etc,

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR GOODS CREATE

CONFIDENCE and do not cause annoyance. Collar boxes from Rs. 3. Brush cases from Rs. 1-4. Bed straps from annas 12, Soiled Linen bags from Rs. 3.

J. OAKES & Co.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE GOODS AT

MODERATE Prices are always welcome. Traces Rs. 5 per pair. Stirrup leathers, Rs. 3-8 per pair. Headstalls, Girths, Numnahs, Girth pads, Feed bags, etc.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

AT the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Ferguson Road, near Post Office, Parel, 9 (nine) ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS of Asa Lees and Co.'s make of 1887.

9 (nine) ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS of Howard and Bullough's make of 1884.

All complete and in working order; can be seen at the Mill's premises between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., on any day excepting Sunday.

For the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1905.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR........................ £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS....... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T.C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Ev[illegible] 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of Kemp and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. [illegible]

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

A LADY WAR CORRESPONDENT

Wins Distinction—

Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled widespread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book 'The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

And Speaks for Herself.

Lady E. C. Briggs, 5, Charles St., St. James' Square, London, S.W., writes:—"I have tried Phosferine and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy as a brain and nerve tonic, and its powerful effects as a restorative, as well as in cases of neuralgia and headache resulting from brain-fag."—February 23, 1905.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 8.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 15/16	= + 3/8
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27	= + 1/8
2 months hence	26 13/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	58 5/8	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·48 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·87	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 1/2 per cent	= — 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 30,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1/32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 1 1/2 buyers, tone steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian firmer, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·59 unchd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·48	4·48	4·48
+6	+6	+7
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·48	4·48	4·48
+7	+7	+7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·49	4·50	4·51
+7	+7	+7

Receipts at U S Ports	10,000 bales
Do last year	1,700 do
Exports to Great Britain	25,000 do
Do do Continent	8,000 do
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	8·55 + 15
Futures, month of July	8·07 + 15
Do. do. December	8·32 + 14
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	8 5/16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept	8·21 + 14
Do. do. Dec	8·26 + 15
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 8th June 1905:—

Cotton	6,951 bales.
Wheat	30,467 cwts.
Linseed	10,833 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,225 do
Gingellyseed	162 do
Poppyseed	4,265 do
Groundnuts	223 do
Castorseed	339 do
Rice	6,049 do
Myrabollams	227 do
Cottonseed	15,161 do
Mowraseed	143 do
Gram	2,618 do
Joowar	7,107 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

COTTON.

During the past week a reaction took place in the American Markets owing to the Agricultural Bureau Report being considered more favourable than was anticipated. After the publication of the Report, Spot Cotton in New York fell 25 points and July futures 33 points. For the following three days there was a small but steady decline, but this morning's messages advise a jump of 15 points all round. The cause of this rise is attributed by Reuter to "firm cables" and "firmness in New Orleans," and not to any change in the weather conditions. Private advices during the week reported favorable weather, and the Crop prospects much improved, but the last day or two there is said to have been more heavy rain. It will however take very heavy and continuous rain to injure the plants now, in fact nothing short of floods should do so. As long as the market is at the mercy of speculators any chance will be seized upon to rig it to suit their purposes, and we are fully prepared for violent fluctuations until Crop prospects are reliably ascertained, which will not be for some time to come.

The Liverpool market followed New York early in the week, but the firmer tendency came first from there. Spot Cotton is unchanged to-day in Liverpool, though futures are 7 points up, and we await to-morrow's reports with interest, the opening telegrams this evening being very strong.

The following are daily quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since the last mail left.

	Liverpool.	New York.
June	2nd...4·70	8·50
"	3rd...4·60	8·50
"	5th...4·66	8·40
"	6th...4·61	8·40
"	7th...4·59	8·40
"	8th...4·59	8·55

The following are the daily quotations for futures in Liverpool for June-July, and New York for July:—

[illegible]

The local [illegible]

been some improvement in sympathy with the better advices from America, and prices have recovered Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Japan has been in the market and local mills have been buying quietly against their requirements, but the bulk of business passing is comparatively small. There is no pressure to sell, holders having apparently made up their mind to stock for the monsoon months in anticipation of a better demand later on. The enquiry this week has run on Oomras Broach and Bengals, and Mills continue to pay high prices for extra-staple Cotton.

The "Sutta" market for New Crop has fluctuated during the week, the lowest prices touched for good M. G. Broach delivery 15-25th March 1906 being Rs 232 and for fully good Bengals delivery 15-25th January 1906 Rs. 182. The last day or two a firmer feeling has prevailed owing to the advance in America and to the unfavourable reports regarding the approach of the Monsoon and prices for New Crop have advanced Rs 4 to Rs 5. There has been some enquiry from mills for fine M. G. Bengals and fine M. G, Sind-Punjab for November-December delivery, and a line of the latter is reported to have been done at Rs 206, mill terms December delivery. A small business has been done by native speculators. At the close we quote as follows for New Crop:—

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach 15-25 Mar delivery		237 to 238	Suttas
F. G. Bengals 15-25 January		187 to 188	
Fine M. G. Bengals November delivery		209	R.D.
do. do.	December	205	R.D.
do. do.	January	201	R. D.
do. Khangaum Akola	do.	210	R.D.
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeis	do.	201	

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts during the week	61,824
Receipts from 1st Oct to 8th June	2,305,493
Shipments during the week to Europe	15,597
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,200
Total	16,797

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 8th June	
Europe	339,130
Japan	507,241
China	28,275
Coast Ports	25,489
Total	900,135

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	7,267
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	170

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—strong.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	6,000 "

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
4·61	4·61	4·61
+13	+13	+13
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.
4·61	4·61	4·61
+13	+13	+13
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb March.
4·62	4·63	4·64
+13	+13	+13

COTTON.—The market closes firm with prices Rs. 2 higher all round.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178	166	...	25th June
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	186	176	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	185	175	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	192	185	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	178	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	183	180	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	193	180	...	
Oomra good staple (M.-G.)	...	196	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	198	192	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	201	195	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	216	212	207	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	200	193	...	
Do (H.-G.)	197	190	182	
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	214	
Westerns	...	...	194	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED—The market opened steady at the commencement of the week, but gradually declined owing to less favourable advices from the other side and rates gave way 2 to 3 annas per cwt both in ready and forward. A moderate business has been done and we close steadier as under.

RAPESEED—This market has also declined during the interval owing to the fall in prices advised from Home, and only a small business has been done. Quotations show a drop of 1 to 2 annas per cwt on the week, and the market closes dull.

POPPYSEED has been quiet with little doing, and rates have given way 2 annas per cwt since our last report.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been firmer, and owing to speculation prices, which have remained stationary for some time past, have advanced about Rs. 1 1/2 per candy during the week. We close firm as under.

WHEAT has fluctuated slightly during the interval, the variation in prices being about 2 annas per cwt, and at the close the market is steady at the undermentioned rates with a moderate business passing.

LINSEED—Tone steady. [illegible]

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	61,824 bales
Wheat	264,765 cwts
Linseed	112,612 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,176 "
Gingellyseed	2,042 "
Poppyseed	24,906 "
Groundnuts	3 327 "
Castorseed	63,32 "
Rice	197,480 "
Myrabollams	3,304 "
Cottonseed	133,202 "
Mowraseed	1,200 "
Gram	23,103 "
Joowar	80,238 "
Maize	Nil "

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady at 14s to 14s 3d seeds, and 14s 6d to 14s 9d wheat for Continental ports. Some relets have been made at 13s 6d Antwerp ready. The enquiry is limited at present. For forward there is very little doing.

The following fixtures are reported:—

S.S. "Prah," Marmagoa to 2 ports U. K. at 14s June,

S.S. "Vauxhall Bridge," at 14s 3d, 2 ports U. K June,

S.S. "Idar" at 13s 9d for Hull, June,

S.S. "Havraise," at 14s p. p. June.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	1st June	6	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd June as compared with that of the 27th May:—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	21,31,876	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	2,72,576	Increase
Sundries	"	74,719	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	12,19147	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	11,130	do.
Credits on Securities	"	3,42,892	Increase
Loans, do.	"	31,468	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	"	27,34,131	do.
Balance with other Banks	"	4,28 324	do.
Sundries	"	61,554	Increase
Cash	"	22,95,223	do

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash Balance is 23 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash balance is 49 lakhs down and the Bank rate remains at 4 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash balance is 10 1/2 lakh up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 50 lakhs. At the Weekly Allotment on Wednesday the Secretary of State put up 30 lakhs for tender, of which amount 25·40 lakhs were taken in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 4·60 lakhs in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 11 per cent. Extra allotments were made during the week of 11·76 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. and after the Bidding 1·60 lakhs extra Bills were given at 1s. 4 1/32d. The amount advertised for sale next week is 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 26th brings £60,000 gold to Bombay and £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold to Calcutta and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	4,30,000
Bombay	"	14,10,000
Madras	"	4,40,000
Total	Rs.	22,80,000

The mail of the 2nd June brings £10,000 silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills,

Calcutta	Rs.	8,50,000
Bombay	"	8,20,000
Madras	"	9,70,000
Total	Rs.	26,40,000

The mail of the 9th June brings £2,40,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	14,60,000
Bombay	"	18,90,000
Madras	"	5,50,000
Total	Rs.	39,00,000

EXCHANGE.

Last Wednesday the Secretary of State sold the 30 lakhs Council drafts offered at 1s. 4d. Demand and 1s. 4 1/32d. Telegraphic, these prices being 1/32d. better than last weeks.

Sterling rates are firm.—All Banks are sellers at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/32d. Demand, and one or two Banks have given T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. for cash. For September and October 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. is freely offered, but there is very little enquiry for Bank remittances. For Mercantile paper, 3 months' sight D. A. Bills 1s. 4 5/32d. and 6 months' sight 1s. 4 1/4d. are the best rates obtainable for June and July, but little or nothing is offering at these rates. We quote as follows:—

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months	Sight	D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.		do.	169 3-4
Marcks	3 do.	do.	138 to 138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight	137
Shanghai	30	do.	192 3-4
Japan	30	do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Since we last wrote, the market has been weak and the business reported on a limited scale. A gradual but steady decline has taken place in prices the drop at the beginning of the week, being at the rate of 1/16 a day. On Thursday, however, owing to the paucity of business, rates were more or less nominal, and a further fall of 3-16 took place during the day. Until the announcement regarding the New Loan is made, operators are chary of doing anything. To-day the market closest quiet as under.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		98-6	
3 1-2 per cent.		98-5	
3 per cent. ready		88-0	
	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	104	0
4 per cent " "	1930	105	0
4 per cent " "	1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	1964	106	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	10
4 per cent " "	1943	104	8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	120	
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117	
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964	104	4

BULLION.

Silver has advanced during the week in sympathy with London prices. The banks have sold a fair amount since our last report, and the market closes steady as under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	3
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69	4	0
Do, 1st settlement	68	14	0
Do. 2nd do.	68	8	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market is quiet owing to the continued absence of demand from Up-Country. Prices are somewhat weaker, and to a certain extent nominal. For forward business there is no enquiry at practicable rates, and there is little likelihood of any improvement until the rains set in.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following telegrams have been received from China since the last mail left:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales
Shanghai	65,000	45,000	2,000
Hong-Kong	30,000	25,000	3,000
	95,000	70,000	5,000 bales
	165,000 bales.		

The local market is quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL—The market for Copper has advanced, and a good forward business is reported to have been done for early shipment. Yellow Metal is steady, and in anticipation of an advance in sympathy with Copper, dealers have done a large business this week, both ready and forward.

IRON AND STEEL are quiet with a small business passing.

SPELTER is quiet but steady.

PIGLEAD AND QUICKSILVER—Nothing doing.

COALS.

There has been a better enquiry this week for near and forward shipments of Bengal, and sales have been made of 3,000 tons each of Raneegung and Heilger's Anthracite at our quotations. Small ready parcels of Desherghar fetched as much as Rs. 12-8 per ton. We quote as follows:—

Cardiff	Rs. 16-0	Per ton.
Davidson's West Hartley	Rs. 13-8	do
South Yorkshire	Rs. 13-8	do
Desherghar	Rs. 11-12	do
Seebpore	Rs. 11-4	do
Jardine's Navigation	Rs. 11-0	do
Heilger's Anthracite	Rs. 10-12	do
Heilger's Standard	Rs. 10-4	do
Raneegung	Rs. 9-4	do

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at [illegible] shares are Rs 1,367 1/2 during the week [illegible] more or less. A large quiet and have all declined [illegible] number of Bombay United Mill Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 500. [illegible] have declined to Rs 220. Bombay [illegible] 1/2, Central Indias have changed hands at [illegible] to Rs 1,870. Chinas have have ruled at Rs 840, Currimbhais to Rs 860, [illegible] are weak at Rs 560. Colaba Land have remained unchanged at Rs 685 to Rs 690. Kurla are quiet at Rs 785. Davids are quiet at Rs 395. Empress have changed hands at Rs 375. Framji Petits have declined to Rs 975. Hindustan to Rs 560, Howard and Bullough to Rs 550, Indian Manufacturing are quiet at Rs 740, [illegible] are quiet at Rs 475. Jamsheds have declined to Rs 206. Jewraj Balloo are reported to have changed hands at Rs [illegible] to Rs [illegible] to Rs 515. Khata Makanji to Rs 500. Leopolds to Rs 105, Lukhmidas to Rs 515 Manokji Petits to Rs 2,120. Morarjis and Sholahpur are unchanged at Rs 2,160 and Rs 2,625 respectively. Soonderlas have improved to Rs 170, Southeran Marathas have come down to Rs 205; Crescent Mill shares are quiet at Rs 107; Sun Mill to Rs 215. Standards to Rs 735. Swadeshis have changed hands at and about to Rs 1,402 but later on they declined to Rs 1,380. Western Indias are quiet at Rs 535. Kohinoors have remained unchanged at Rs 630 to Rs 635. Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs 1,225. Centuries are steady at Rs 1,725. Textiles at Rs 1,025, Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs 695. In Miscellaneous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs 153 C.-D Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs 8,700, Quarter shares at Rs 2,200. Marcks are steady at Rs 144. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs 442 1/2, Treachers at Rs 600; Bombay Telephone have changed hands at Rs 29. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 565, New Berar have declined to Rs 505, Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs 145. Volkarts at Rs 1,095. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs 527 1/2, Tapti Valley at Rs 405, The rest unchanged at previous quotations.

DO YOU SUFFER IN THIS WAY

THE back always aching: work impossible; no rest at night; afraid to bend; standing erect causes a sharp, stablike pain that almost takes away your breath, and leaves you weak, nervous, and despairing; is this your story?

But you can be cured by the great Kidney Medicine, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Urinary disorders, puffy eyes, swollen ankles, dizziness, sallow and pimply complexion, irregular heart—all these and many other troubles are caused by kidney poisons in the body, and they are the thin end of the wedge of Bright's disease, dropsy, etc.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help the Kidneys to take out all the kidney poisons; they strengthen the kidneys, and that is why cures are lasting.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a Sample Box Free by Post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W., England.

BEYNON'S STANDARD MEDICAL REMEDIES.

	Rs.	a.
Sparkling Effervescent Saline,—Refreshing, Aperient, Purifying and Health Restoring	1	0
Dr. Budd's Family Diarrhœa Mixture	1	0
Kloramerdyne, Sea Sickness Cure	1	8
Lindley's Specific for Diabetes, A safe certain and speedy cure for Diabetes	2	8

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

BEYNON & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The general rain has fallen on Burma Coast, and local rain in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, West Coast, Peninsula, and Tavoy report 2 inches, of rain Silchar, Calicut, Karwar 1 1/2 inches, Sibsagar, Cherra-poonji, Bellary, and Mangalore 1 inch Montgomery Bijapur, and Trivandrum 1/2 an inch. The general rain is likely on middle and Lower Burma Coasts, and local rain in the Punjab and south Peninsula. Rain is also possible in Assam and Bengal.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, Captain George Read, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, reports having experienced moderate to light W. S. W. winds. The P. and O. Company steamer Mazagon, Captain W. H. S. Hall, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, met with heavy weather from Singapore to Colombo, [illegible] The B. I. S. N Company steamer Nerbudda, Captain H. Manby, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. had fresh southerly wind and moderate sea.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date June	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
7th	82°	70°	0	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·653	Calm	3	96·0	84·4	73	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·519	E	7	100·3	79·2	[illegible]	......	0·11	— 0·11
Muscat	29·664	Calm	4	101·8	85·0	45	......	0·35	— 0·35
Aden (29th)	29·667	ENE	10	93·8	83·3	71	......	0·00	+ 0·50
Lahore	29·594	NE	6	103·9	76·2	63	0·04	0·16	+ 0·21
Sirsa	29·577	Calm	5	106·3	79·1	75	......	0·19	— 0·19
Delhi	29·605	NW	8	104·7	77·8	56	0·16	0·27	— 0·11
Agra	29·590	NE	6	103·5	77·9	55	0·20	0·76	+ 0·74
Cawnpore	29·597	WSW	1	105·9	83·3	38	......	0·48	— 0·48
Allahabad	29·593	WNW	9	109·1	88·9	37	......	0·45	— 0·06
Jhansi	29·638	Calm	4	107·3	82·7	63	0·11	0·34	+ 0·30
Jacobabad	29·609	ESE	13	109·3	77·7	40	......	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·604	W	18	99·4	81·2	74	......	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·660	Calm	6	106·2	75·1	69	0·28	0·17	+ 0·11
Ajmere	29·665	SW	9	104·4	79·5	67	0·41	0·09	+ 0·32
Deesa	29·656	SW	26	101·8	81·0	65	......	0·04	— 0·01
Ahmedabad	29·715	SSW	17	105·3	84·1	61	......	0·18	— 0·18
Bhuj	29·674	W	30	95·3	78·8	78	......	0·13	— 0·13
Jamnagar	29·689	WSW	28	100·1	81·3	65	......	0·04	— 0·04
Dwarka	29·705	SW	[illegible]	89·4	[illegible]	79	......	......	......
Rajkot	29·703	WSW	22	100·9	79·5	98	......	0·30	— 0·30
Bhavnagar Para.	29·726	SW	18	101·8	82·0	[illegible]	......	0·44	— 0·44
Veraval	29·735	SW	17	88·1	82·7	86	......	0·01	+ 0·03
Neemuch	29·705	WSW	16	97·6	76·7	56	......	0·30	— 0·30
Indore	29·734	W	14	93·6	76·1	67	......	0·84	— 0·84
Saugor	[illegible]	W	8	101·1	78·1	50	......	0·43	+ 0·04
Jubbulpore	29·651	NW	4	101·0	78·1	36	......	0·50	— 0·36
Hoshangabad	29·707	WNW	7	105·1	85·7	54	......	0·76	— 0·74
Khandwa	29·733	WNW	6	104·2	80·6	50	......	0·71	— 0·71
Raipur	29·595	W	[illegible]	107·3	86·4	[illegible]	......	0·76	— 0·53
Nagpur	29·678	NW	9	107·1	81·6	42	......	1·22	— 0·47
Amraoti	29·684	WNW	11	105·3	81·5	45	......	1·05	— 1·03
Akola	29·725	WNW	16	106·7	80·9	49	......	0·77	— 0·77
Surat	29·755	W	16	93·6	81·1	74	......	2·86	— 0·58
Malegaon	29·73[illegible]	WSW	10	102·5	76·5	46	......	4·19	— 1·00
Bombay	29·786	W	8	93·2	83·4	70	......	1·56	— 2·79
Poona	29·783	W	18	96·5	76·4	64	......	1·41	— 1·10
Ahmednagar	29·780	NW	10	98·9	69·0	80	......	6·02	— 1·56
Aurangabad	29·756	W	23	90·9	73·2	50	......	1·22	......
Sholapur	29·794	NW	13	105·2	76·5	55	......	2·09	— 1·40
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	Calm	6	91·5	79·8	64	......	3·56	— 5·91
Bijapur	29·794	W	13	97·8	73·2	68	......	8·32	— 1·05
Belgaum	29·840	WSW	17	89·3	68·8	77	......	8·17	— 1·79
Mormugoa	29·819	Calm	3	96·0	81·4	89	0·05	8·46	— 2·62
Karwar	29·819	NNW	5	89·8	76·5	77	......	7·21	— 6·87
Mangalore	29·841	ESE	5	89·9	76·9	82	0·27	1·35	— 6·53
Calicut	29·816	ESE	9	85·7	76·7	90	0·01	1·08	— 6·24
Cochin	29,857	Calm	4	88·3	74·7	87	0·98	0·65	— 5·49
Bangalore	29·861	SW	8	89·3	66·8	85	0·13	1·09	— 0·91
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·731	W	6	101·9	80·1	44	......	1·05	— 0·88
Masulipatam	29·691	WNW	10	107·7	84·0	51	......	1·06	— 0·75
Bellary	29·781	NNW	8	109·0	78·8	56	......	0·64	— 0·42
Cuddapa	29·763	W	[illegible]	105·2	78·9	67	0·01	[illegible]	— 0·76
Madras	29·768	S	9	100·0	82·0	64	......	0·80	— 0·49
Coimbatore	29·821	WSW	9	91·1	75·1	81	......	0·38	— 0·33
Trichinopoly	29·810	Calm	4	99·1	71·9	68	0·06	0·52	+ 0·73
Negapatam	29·798	SW	14	97·8	70·0	69	......	0·32	— 0·05
Colombo	29,891	SW	12	85·0	77·0	[illegible]	0·27	3·07	— 2·65

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·25 (0·25); G. T. H.=0·55 (0·55); St. G. H.=0·50 (0·50); C. P.=0·09 (0·09).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and at Sirsa and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in moderate to large excess of normal over the whole country. Winds are south-easterly at Cochin, Mangalore and Masulipatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, and at Neemuch, Akola, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess at Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Nagpur and Raipur, and 6° to 7° in defect at Agra, Delhi and Sirsa; the night temperature is 5° to 7° in defect at Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Rajkot, Ajmer, Bellary and Negapatam, and 5° to 7° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Nagpur and Masulipatam and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Cochin reports 3·27", Calicut 1·66", Karwar 1·45", Mangalore nearly an inch, and Colombo, Madras, Bellary, Mormugao, Bijapur, Jaipur, Jhansi and Lahore light to moderate showers.

Weather seems to be somewhat more favourable for rain on the West Coast to the south of Ratna[illegible] [illegible] which left Aden one [illegible] experienced from longitude 53° to 68° E, moderate to fresh south-westerly winds, occasional passing clouds and moderate south-west sea and swell; [illegible] arrival in port this morning light west-north-westerly [illegible] winds and south-west [illegible] weather.

N. [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLARIDGE—On the 22nd May, 1905, at 8 Gloucester Walk, Campden Hill, Kensington, the wife of Captain Percy Shelley Claridge, Indian Army 29th Light Cavalry, of a son.

FAITHFULL—May 17, at Frimley wife of Lieut Col H T Faithfull late Indian Army of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOILEAU—CHILD—May 10, at St James's Church, Piccadilly A C T Boileau, lieutenant colonel, Royal Garrison Art, son of the late General Boileau, Bengal Eng, to Itabie Harriott Gascoign Child, daughter of Capt H Child.

EVANS—CROSS—May 27, at Christ Church Fordsburg, Johannesburg South Africa, Capt G Evans, Army Service Corps son of General H M Evans C B Indian Army to Florence Constance, daughter of the late Col R C Cross, Indian Staff Corps.

FOSTER—RUSSELL—May 9, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, M G Foster, M D, son of Sir M Foster, K C B, to Margaret Manning, widow of W E Russell, formerly Governor of Massachusetts.

HAGGARD—ELLIS—May 20, at All Saints' Stock, Essex, V H S, Haggard, lieutenant Royal Navy, of his Majesty's ship Vernon, to Dorothy Booker, daughter of R A Ellis.

LARGE—HOGGE—April 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Middelburg Transvaal, Capt P M Large, adjutant 3rd batt of Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt to Ada Beatrice, daughter of E H Hogge.

MURPHY—HOLMES—May 22, at Christ Church, Leeson Park Dublin, E S, son of the late Right Hon Mr Justice Murphy, to Alice Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon Lord Justice Holmes.

PASCOE—ROGERS—May 22, at St Botolph's, Bishopsgate, A E, son of the late W Pascoe, to Edith Maude, only child of the late Capt F Rogers.

VASEY—LORD—May 13, at Ugbrook Chapel, Chudleigh, Fleet-Surg S W Vasey, R N, of his Majesty's ship Defiance, to Army, daughter of the late F B Lord.

YOUNG—JACKSON—May 25, at the Church of St, Mary Magdalene Chewton Mendip, Somerset, by the Revd. C. Young, Vicar, Father of the Bridegroom, assisted by the Revd. J. B. Shackle, Vicar of Dropmore, Maidenhead, Brother-in-law of the Bride, and the Revd. W. A. B. Young, Curate of Rugby Parish Church, C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-law, to Florence, widow of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

BAIRD—May 14, at Bellerive, Lausanne, Switzerland, R L Baird, late of the Rifle Brigade, aged 79.

BLOOMFIELD—May 21, at Bramfield House, Hertford, Georgina, Baroness Bloomfield, aged 83.

BONHAM—May 15 at Argeless Lieut Col W F Bonham D S O, military attache to his Majesty's Embassy, Paris, aged 36.

EYRE—May 17, at Tamar Terrace, Launceston, widow of the late E J Eyre, formerly governor of Jamaica, aged 81

GRAY—May 16, at Highgate, Harriet Barbara, widow of the late Rev F Gray, of Kirkurd, Peebles, and daughter of the late General Burrell, C B, aged 80

JEBB—May 19, at Clifton, Bristol, G W Jebb, late 60th Royal Rifles, aged 90.

KELLY—May 16, wife of the late Rear Admiral E Kelly and fifth daughter of the late Capt G B Martin R N C B,

PHELPS—May 15, Castle Cary, Somerset, Rear-Admiral H Phelps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GASKIN—May 28, at Betul, C P, the wife of L E P Gaskin, I C S, of a son.

HENDLEY—June 4, at 6, Cleveland Road, West Ealing, the wife of Major A G Hendley, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

GASKIN—June 4, at Betul, C P, the infant son of L E P Gaskin, I C S.

CHAMARETT—May 27, at Vikarabad, Rachel Mary, wife of Andrew Chamarett, aged 64 years.

NORTH—June 4, at Egmore, Madras, Joseph George North, retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mysore Government, age 64 years, 1 month and 20 days.

PRICKLY HEAT.

Use KEMP'S

CLOVERINE ......Rs. 1-4

internally, to keep the Blood pure.

Apply KEMP'S

LILACINE, ... Re. 1

the Indian Neem Extract, externally,

and KEMP'S

VIOLET POWDER... As. 10

freely while the skin is still damp from the application of Lilacine, and you will have perfect comfort.

ONLY PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 4-9m. 4-47a. Low water, 9-0m. 11-27a.
Association Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs Rovers

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will perform the following selections of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours:—

March	Light of Foot	Latam
Overture	Esmeralda	Herman
Valse	Sympnia	Holzmann
Selection	The Casino Girl	Englander
March	The Last Stand	Myddleton
Polka	Honeymoon	Ca Le Tare
Valse	Wicket Gate	W St Maur
Cake Walk	Nelson Spruce	Thurban

FRIENDLY ACT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walker charged Nana Succaram, Yessoo Vithoo, and a lad, named Madhu Rangia, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 120, the property of one Succaram Ramji, who resides in a chawl at Mazagon. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant was acquainted with the two accused who used to visit him at his house occasionally. On the 6th instant, the complainant locked up his room and went to work. On his return he found the box broken open, and the ornaments extracted therefrom. A report was made to the police who arrested the third accused on suspicion. The latter made a statement, which led to the arrest of the first two accused. The ornaments were produced by the second accused from a hole in a wall, where he had concealed them. It further appeared that the first accused had planned to break into the house with the assistance of the second, and they had procured the boy with a view of sending him into the room through a small opening. After the boy had carried out their instructions and properly handed out the property to them, they paid him one rupee and eight annas for the trouble. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Nos 1 and 2 were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and No 3 to receive thirteen stripes.

HANDLING WITH A FIRE ARM.—At the Morgue last evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Govind Bhana, aged about twenty-five, a syce in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Superintendent Williamson assisted the Coroner in conducting the inquiry. The evidence showed that the deceased, two other syces and two Mahomedans were engaged yesterday morning in cleaning and washing their master's bunglow at Pedder Road. This they were doing in accordance with the orders received by them from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, who is at present at Lonawla and is expected to return to Bombay in a couple of days. While they were thus engaged in one of the front rooms, one of them named Rama Hari came upon a leather case containing a rook rifle. He opened the case and took the stock and barrel of the rifle out. Not knowing whether the barrel was loaded, he fitted it to the stock and then began handling the trigger in order to see how it worked, when the gun which happened to be loaded, suddenly went off. The deceased, who was all this while watching the firearm with his hands resting on the knees, was struck by the shot, the bullet passing through the left cheek and extending to the brain. He died in about five minutes. Mr Ibrahim's manager, Mr. M. R. Daruvalla; was informed and he reported the occurrence to the police, Dr. Powell, who made an autopsy of the body was of opinion that death was due to laceration of the brain caused by a gunshot. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions in the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	63,746	8	6
An Officer	30		
S. N. B.	5		
Total	63,781	8	6

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd June 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of [illegible]

[illegible]

ON THE EVE OF BATTLE.

POSITIONS OF THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS COMPARED.

ON LAND AND SEA.

MR. H. J. WHIGHAM writing on May 26, said:—There is a strong feeling in St. Petersburg that the Japanese are about to begin active operations in Manchuria. Tokio, as usual, is silent on the subject, indeed, what news we have from the Japanese side deals almost entirely with offensive movements upon the part of the Russians. But, undoubtedly, something is in the air. It is more than ten weeks since the long battle of Mukden came to a close and eight weeks have passed since the Japanese advance was stayed. During those weeks supplies and reinforcements must have been pushed forward, the railway has been converted as far north as Tieh-ling to the Japanese gauge, and there is no reason to suppose that the forces of Marshal Oyama are not ready to take the field once more.

There has been an idea finding favour mainly in St. Petersburg, that the Japanese would mark time in Manchuria until some decisive action took place at sea. Herein the wish has probably been father to the thought. The advent of the Baltic fleet in Chinese waters may possibly have delayed operations upon land, in order that Marshal Oyama might make himself independent of Japan for some time to come; but seeing that weeks, and even months, may elapse before Admiral Togo and Admiral Rojdestvensky come to close quarters, it is hardly likely that the Japanese will forego for an indefinite period the undoubted superiority which they possess on land. The Japanese have always followed a deliberate and definite strategy in their military operations, and they have never hesitated to follow out their plan of campaign, nor have they on a single occasion been deterred from resolute action by possibilities of negotiation. At the present moment, their obvious policy is to finish once and for all the question of military supremacy in Manchuria, which would have been settled after Mukden if there had been sufficient ammunition and supplies to follow up the Russian defeat. Moreover, by disposing of the armies of General Linievich, they accomplish a double end since they will at once drive the Russians from their great base at Harbin, and at the same time cut the main line of communications with Vladivostok.

It is difficult to regard the outcome of the next land campaign as anything but a foregone conclusion. The Russians have doubtless prepared strong lines of defence astride the railway but they cannot have made anything stronger than the lines of entrenchment on the Sha-ho. In numbers the Japanese must have now, for the first time since the crossing of the Yalu, an unmistakable superiority. It is unnecessary to enter into the vexed question of the relative strengths of the opposing armies before Mukden. It is sufficient to point out that since the battle Russian officers, including General Kuropatkin himself, have admitted that the Japanese had a very small advantage in point of numbers, if they had any at all. By their wonderful system of reinforcement, and their capacity for throwing every available man into the firing line they probably had an effective superiority of at least 100,000 men, but on paper the armies were not far from being evenly matched. Now the balance in favour of Japan is much greater. The total losses of the Russians at Mukden were at the very least 150,000 men—it is impossible to get below that figure by any process of arithmetic. In the two months which have elapsed since the retreat came to an end the railway may have supplied 60,000 fresh troops, but that would still leave the Russians with 90,000 men fewer than they could muster at Mukden. The Japanese army, which lost over 50,000 men in the great battle, can easily have been reinforced to that extent by this time so that, whatever the superiority of the Japanese may have been at Mukden, it is now greater by close upon 100,000 men. The optimistic views expressed the other day by Prince Kilkoff cannot blind us to the plain facts of arithmetic.

It might be argued that what was impossible under the leadership of General Kuropatkin may be possible now that a new commander is in the field. Unfortunately for the Russians their defeats have been due, not so much to a want of leadership, as to inherent defects in military knowledge and capacity.

The actual situation is very similar to that which obtained before the battle of Mukden. The same geographical characteristics hold good. The railway running north and south is the main line of advance. To the west the country is of an open character; to the east the mountainous region begins not far from the railway. The Russian headquarters are at Kun-shu-line some 66 miles north of the Japanese advance post at Chang-tu-fu. But the first line of defence is supposed to run astride the railway at Si-ping-kai, which is 33 miles north of Chang-tu-fu.

As before Mukden, the Russians hold a wider front, which overlaps the Japanese, and the Japanese are aligned on a curve with the horns declining towards the south. Their left rests on Fa-ku-men, the great trade route, 25 miles or so west of the railway. Their centre is well forward at Chang-tu-fu, just west of the line, and from there the front falls back to Kai-yuan, just east of the railway, and thence in a south-easterly direction to Shing-king 80 miles east of Mukden.

The Russian lines follow a similar and rather larger curve, their right being outside the Japanese left at Fa-ku-men and their extreme left [illegible] of Shing [illegible] the mountains [illegible] Kuan-cheng-tse and Kirin the only two towns of importance in this part of Manchuria, are well behind the Russian lines; but neither have any strategic importance.

The Japanese are still 250 miles from Harbin so that a series of engagements may take place before the final goal is reached.

Just as before Mukden, the Russians have attempted to turn the Japanese left by a cavalry raid west of Fa-ku-men, but with very little success. The raiders left 300 men on the field, and retired towards the Mongolian frontier.

THE NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

The prospects of the naval campaign are much more difficult to forecast. Nine days ago the Russian fleet definitely left Hon-koi Bay, on the Annam cost and two days later it was sighted 150 miles to the northward, moving apparently towards Hong-Kong. But since that time no definite news has reached Europe of its whereabouts. It is useless, therefore, to guess at Admiral Rojdestvensky's plans. He may have passed unseen by the south of Formosa into the open Pacific, or he may still be lingering about the French coast or the Island of Hainan. The absence of news rather leads to the conclusion that he has already gone out into Pacific but it is equally possible that he is lurking about Hainan. The final result of all these wanderings is almost certainly the discomfiture of the fleet. Admiral Rojdestvensky cannot for ever haunt the Southern China seas, for he has already been warned off French waters in no uncertain tones. He can beyond doubt, reach Vladivostok without every serious loss; indeed, it is very doubtful whether the Japanese would seriously oppose him in his passage for Admiral Togo cannot risk a fleet action But Vladivostok can be cut off and eventually reduced. It is an enormous task; much more difficult than the taking of Port Arthur; but it can be accomplished and the last state of the Baltic fleet will be not much better than that of the luckless squadron of Port Arthur. In the meantime, Vladivostok is so situated that even if the fleet reaches it it can be severed from all communication with the outside world, and supplies will hardly get there. So whichever way one looks at the problem confronting the Russian Admiral, defeat in the long run seems inevitable. Yet the game must be played to the finish in order to satisfy the pride of the Russian autocracy.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	3
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	8	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	3	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	15
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	34	32	114
Total plague deaths to date	292,621	246,700	
Same date last year	8	6	76

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JUNE 9.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect, Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoer Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoer Perfect, Via Bhamo interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

[illegible] is Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-6-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-6-03)

[illegible] communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and [illegible]. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code address [illegible] not be used (1-6-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (29-6-04.)

The Vladivostock route [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, May 23.

19th (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Capt. A. C. Lewin, D S O, from the King's (Liverpool Regt.), to be captain, vice Brevet Major H A Porter, D S O, who exchanges.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt. H P B Coode to be captain, vice [illegible] Foulkes; Lieut. C R Hutt to [illegible] A B L Nevinson, promoted; [illegible] is seconded for service with the [illegible] numerary Lieut. A C C Stevens [illegible] vice H Davies-Evans, resigned; [illegible] to be adjutant, vice Capt. H P B Coode [illegible] of, that appointment has expired; [illegible] naghten to be adjutant, vice Capt. [illegible], who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major J H [illegible] to be lieutenant-colonel, vice F J A Trench, D S O, removed on appointment [illegible] with the [illegible] Forces in South-West Africa; Capt. J [illegible] is seconded for service as [illegible] of Militia Art.; Capt. F C C Ensor is seconded for service on the Staff.

Hong Kong-Singapore Batt.—[illegible] R Khan to be jemadar, vice [illegible] Ali, retired.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. H O'H Moore is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Scots Guards.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of May [illegible]:—Lieut. R H F Gladwin, from the 3rd batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. B W F [illegible] of Granard, seconded.

Line Battalions.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt. and Brevet Major H A Porter, DSO, from the 19th (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, to be captain, vice Capt H C Lewin, DSO, who exchanges.

The Norfolk Regt—Supernumerary Lieut [illegible] Bosher to be lieutenant, vice F E Day [illegible]

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Lieut O C Mordaunt is seconded for service [illegible] Staff. Supernumerary Lieut H B [illegible] lieutenant, vice O C Mordaunt.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut G P [illegible] resigns his commission.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt T [illegible] seconded for service on the Staff.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—[illegible] F Spence is placed on temporary [illegible] account of ill-health.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light)—[illegible] M D Fox is seconded for service under the [illegible] Office Supernumerary Capt M W K [illegible] captain, vice R M D Fox.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt J B Gillatt is seconded for [illegible] an adjutant of Indian Volunteers; [illegible] Capt H C Macdonald to be captain, vice J [illegible]

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt—[illegible] Butler-Kearney resigns his commission [illegible] numerary Lieut R W Gray to be lieutenant [illegible] T W Butler-Kearney.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr and Honorary Lieut H G Beaumont [illegible] on retired pay.

Staff.

Lieut the Hon R N D Ryder, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, to be aide-de-camp to Sir G R Le Hunte, K C M G, governor of South Australia.

School of Gunnery.

Capt D Clapham, R A, from an instructor, to be fourth assistant superintendent of experiments, vice Capt E F Creswell, R A; Capt F C C Ensor, R A to be an instructor, vice Capt D Clapham, R A, appointed fourth assistant superintendent of experiments.

Staff College.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col L A M Stopford, Irish Guards, from a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at headquarters, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general, on augmentation.

Brevet.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—W H Connolly, Royal Field Art; J F Manifold C M G, Royal Field Art; A Gordon Duff, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col J W Hind retires on retired pay; Qrmr and Honorary Capt F Bourne is granted the honorary rank of Major; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut H G Beaumont, late Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

PIMPLES AND SKIN TROUBLES.

BILE BEANS A CERTAIN CURE.

WHEN the blood becomes impure, either through errors of diet, severity of climate, or other causes, it is only a question of time until every other [illegible] If Charles Forde's Bile Beans be taken, however, blood impurities are rapidly removed from the systems. Bile Beans act upon the liver and digestive organs which are the natural purifiers and feeders of the blood, and the only possible way to thoroughly purify the blood and restore the system generally is to first cleanse and restore these important organs. An example of the power of Bile Beans is provided by the case of Private Joseph Smith, of Church Lane, Aston, England. He served for many years in India and now says:—"My troubles all came on through a scratch on my neck. The scratch festered and the matter running from it over my neck, caused me to break out all over the neck with painful abscesses. The glands, too, were swollen to an enormous size. I became unfit for duty and was sent from India to Netly Hospital. Here and at the Isle of Wight I stayed for twelve months when the doctors operated on me no less than six times. They made no radical cure, for when at last I was discharged as unfit for service, the swellings and sores broke out afresh. I tried remedies for the blood, as I believed that to be the root of the trouble. I was reduced to a terribly weak condition, and, although I obtained employment for a little while at Kynock's Gun Factory, I soon had to leave off working.

"I had pains round the heart, my breathing was bad, and I felt bloated after every slightest meal. I always felt languid, depressed, and lost all appetite. Then [illegible] of Charles Forde's Bile Beans, and that [illegible] a turning point in my history. After [illegible] them for a little time I experienced [illegible]able benefit. I then went in for a co[illegible] the beans, and it is surprising [illegible] improvement it has made in me. [illegible] more than three times the amount [illegible] that I could a few months ago without the least discomfort. I have [illegible] drowsy, tired feeling now and I [illegible] the morning feeling quite refreshed [illegible] strong. The abscesses on my neck, under treatment, gradually assumed a [illegible] colour and grew less and less, and disappeared. Now I am cured. The [illegible] are certainly visible, but I suffer no [illegible]venience whatever from them now. [illegible]bute my cure to nothing but the wo[illegible] curative power of Bile Beans."

Charles Forde's Bile Beans for bili[illegible] are a cure for indigestion, [illegible], wea[illegible] female ailments, heat fag, [illegible], lumbago, rheumatism, debility, pai[illegible] pains in the back, piles, constipation, [illegible]lessness, loss of appetite, liver [illegible], headache, flatulence, pimples, [illegible]tions, and all ailments having a [illegible] origin in impurity of blood, a [illegible]gestion of the system and loss of vit[illegible]

Obtainable of all chemists and [illegible] vendors at Rs. 1 per bottle, or post paid packed free from the Bile Bean Co.'s Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, receipt of price Rs. 1-2; 6 bottles, [illegible]

BOMBAY AGENTS, M[illegible] AND Co

FREE SAMPLE.—A [illegible] Forde's Bile Beans [illegible] sent to readers wh[illegible] coupon a[illegible] ward it [illegible] anna sta[illegible] [illegible] to the Bile Bean [illegible] Head Indian Depot, [illegible] Calcutta. Write [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS, PURE
SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME
CLOTHS
PURE SHAWLS
WOOL. (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE
WORSTEDS WOOL.
CASHMERES
SERGES
PURE REGIMENTAL
WOOL. SUPPLIES.

HOT WEATHER
SPECIALITY
TUSSAH SERGE
Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide.

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION
TO
THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.
IF YOU WANT
A
PIANO
you undoubtedly require an Instrument that will wear well, and will give you entire satisfaction for many years.
GEBRUDER
KNAKE'S
beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.
GEBRUDER
KNAKE'S
PIANOS
possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.
GEBRUDER
KNAKE'S
PIANOS
are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.
These Pianos are for Sale or hire by the Sole Agents
S. ROSE & CO.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly [illegible] polished and cannot be scratched [illegible] wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
[illegible] CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
BRANCHES IN THE EAST:—
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS
and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

MOTOR CAR
We have OPENED a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Motor Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to [illegible] kept in Stock.
For particulars apply to
[illegible] NAOROWJI & CO.,
[illegible] FORT,
BOMBAY.

HEALING.
MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism, Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instrument which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL VALUE
IN
CIGARETTES
AT
SPENCER'S
COMMERCIALS,
Rs. 1-12 per 100.
GIUBEKS
boxes of 50
Rs. 3-8 per 100.
KARCHI YAKA,
boxes of 50
Rs. 4-0 per 100.
SPECIAL TERMS
TO
MESSES AND CLUBS.
SPENCER & CO., LD.
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS
9-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SPECIAL.

THE

ROMANCE OF RACING:

8 Graphic Articles by

E. H. COOPER
(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," "The Monk Wins," and other racing novels.)
FREDERICK ADYE
(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)
E. W. F CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 12TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

To meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed and how it Manages Racing, by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by..............E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.......E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great races and knows the foremost [illegible] of the day.

8. [illegible] by Frederick Adye

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Auchencrag, [illegible] tons, Captain M R Reid, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mulira, [illegible] tons, Captain C P Sexton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 12th May via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab 12th May, via Coast ports with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wardenfels, 2902 tons, Captain T. Sandshedt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 6th May, via Antwerp, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2330 tons, Captain George Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 13th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Captain Baltine, Captain Brush, Lieuts Campbell, Cooper Proctor, and Gilpin.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 942 tons, Captain R J Bickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr F Fredericks, Mr B Narotumdas, Mr and Mrs Bindri, Mr N Buro, Mr James Foreman, Mr R Du Camp, Mr L G Dhurandher and 35 deck.

The Merchant Service Guild have lately informed the Admiralty that they have had under consideration the Hand-bill No. 219 which, through the medium of the Board of Trade is periodically distributed to shipmasters. This hand-bill states that in the event of relations becoming strained between England and any Naval Power an Examination Service will come into force at such portsin the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Possessions abroad as are defended by means of mines or batteries. When the Examination Service is put into force, Masters will receive confidential notice of the ports at which it is established. Masters are warned that before attempting to enter such ports they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the vessels which will be charged with the duty of examining ships desiring to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which the ships shall anchor. The Guild pointed out to the Admiralty that it is quite permissible for Aliens to Command and Officer British Merchant vessels. What they wished to know, therefore, was what the position would be where, in war-time aliens were in command of British vessels and whethr they as well as the masters who were British subjects, would receive confidential notice of the ports at which the Examination Service is put into force. The Guild felt that in the interests of the country this was a matter of great importance. They have received a reply from the Admiralty, but as it is marked "confidential" they are unable to indicate the nature of it.

The Merchant Service Guild have lately been interesting themselves in a case involving an important point of principle affecting Captains of Merchant Ships in recovering moneys due them from their owners. A member of the Guild was requested by a partner of his firm, to relinquish the command of his vessel then lying at Los Angeles. Though so far removed from home, the owner refused to settle the Captain's account declining also to pay him anything on account. He was therefore forced to borrow moneyy to return to England. On his return he applied tot he owners for his pay, but this was refused until they could communicate with the now Captain of the vessel which was then on a voyage to Sydney. Thereupon the Captain issued a writ on his owners who made an interlocutory application before Mr. Justice Bargave Deane that the case should be remitted to an Arbitrator of Merchants. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane refused their application, ordered it to be treated as the trial of the action, and gave judgment for the Captain for the full amount claimed with costs. The owners again applied to the Judge to review his decision, which he refused to do, and dismissed their second application. The Merchant Shipping Act provides that a seaman in a similar position must be paid wages up to the date of final settlement, but a master has been held to be not a seaman within the meaning of the Act. Therefore the Guild solicitors, in justice to the shipmaster, decided to include in the Bill of Costs a daily subsistence allowance up to the time of settlement to enable the Captain to appear as a witness on his own behalf. In case this was not granted the Guild determined for the benefit of the profession they represented to carry the case to the High Court. The owners objected to payment of the item mentioned, but, after an adjourned hearing, the Registrar of the Admiralty Court in Liverpool considered it a reasonable charge, and the sum, amounting to thirty-three pounds, was allowed. The owners have now paid this amount plus full wages and costs)

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator..Comdr H M Heming...Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Elphinston..Lt Comdr A S Balfour.........R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.........................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Surada	3600	England			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			S Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Coromandel	2753	Montford	Colns	13-6	P & O C.
Bundesrath	[illegible]	Tepe			A Strandeo
Ranee	3634	Colran			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Hawkes			M M & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Auchen Craig	2542	Reid			
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Obra	3136	Johnston			M M & Co
Floricau	2281	Work			Cory Bros
Kapurthala	721	Butler			M M & Co
[illegible]	1310	Hirst			M M & Co
Nizam	[illegible]	Morgan			T M & Co
Uriana	3383	Butler			M M & Co
Nia	3426	Livingston			M M & C
Muttra	2035	Seddon			M M & Co
Egypt	4178	[illegible]			P & O Co
Werdenfels	2902	Sandshedt			Glade & Co

In the stream.

H S M S Dufferin ....Comdr A J G Piffard ....R J M
R I M S Canning.......Comdr A J Marshall......R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Egypt s	London	London, May 19
	Arabia s	Reid	Liverpool, May 13
	Ula s	Livingstone	Akyab, May 12
	Werdenfels s	Sandshedt	Hamburg, May 6
	Muttra s	Seddon	Calcutta, May 15

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi

The steamer Auchencrag, Captain Reid, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, for Hull
" Uriana, for Rangoon, &c
" Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Names.	From
6	Burrsfield	J H Mackenzie	Bombay
	Bengali	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Islanda	H J Brooks	Port Melbourne
	Ukara	H C Fenwick	Bombay
	Palitana	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Ship Medea	L A Andersson	Samarang

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels	Names.	To
	Ethiopia	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Pundit	W J Crebbin	Bombay
7	India	F Toconie	Adriatic Port
	Zillah	J Rees	Bombay

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca left Portsaid on the evening of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana left Suez on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left Liverpool on the morning of the 8th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer General arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E
Hymns—207, 210, 832 and 205.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Coants
Anthem—
Hymns—154, 214 and 431
Collections for—Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 6.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Frere Road.)
7 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
Alms for S S J E Work in Poona.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
Colaba Causeway.
8 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher—Rev W Lane.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6 p.m.—Preacher—Mr W J Kenshett
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)
8 a.m.—Children's Service.
9 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—[illegible], 22 and 617.
Psalm—1

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8a.m.—Matins
9-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
[illegible]
[illegible] Service at All Saints' Malabar Hill, will be [illegible]

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
[illegible] a.m.—Holy Communion.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wrights') system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 anna s per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded, as recorded by the indicator, whether for lighting or power; all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(4) A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house, tenement, flat or other premises, when connected to the Company's mains, even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained on and after the 1st instant at the Company's Office Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private and Military Secretaries, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, and the Medical Officer, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a.m., on 12th JUNE 1905, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, KIRKEE, until further notice.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Mahableshwar, 1st June 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

A DIARY DISINTERRED.

THE Government of Madras, in ordering the publication of "The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai," have added an interesting series of chapters to Indian History. Sir J. Frederick Price has translated the Diary from the Tamil, and presents it to the public with an explanatory preface and short biographical notice of the frank diarist. Ananda Ranga Pillai was a Madras merchant, whom M. Lenoir, the capable French Governor of Pondicherry placed as native head of the French factory at Porto Novo. Ranga Pillai, being an enterprising commercial man, established at his own cost, at Lalapettai and Arcot, trading posts that rapidly developed a brisk business, exchanging for European goods, the merchandise of Madras. He rose steadily in the esteem of the Governors of Pondicherry, and especially of M. Dupleix, who made Pillai, on the death of his rival Kanakaraya Mudali, the Chief Dubash of the French Government in Pondicherry. They were exciting times, and Ananta Ranga did well to keep a diary wherein were recorded not only important events, but his inmost thoughts and free criticisms of all with whom he came in contact, even his masters. He writes of affairs of state and trivial family or personal matters just as they occurred; he gossips, tells of the social life of his time, and the business transactions in which he was engaged. The result is a most interesting unstudied diary of one who was at the very centre of French power in India, during its rise, its zenith and its decline. The first volume of the work is just issued. It comprises the time from September 6th, 1736 to April 22nd, 1746, during which the chief events referred to, are the grant by the Nawab of Arcot to the French of permission to have a coinage of their own, the purchase and occupation of Karikal, the fall of Delhi, the Mahratta depredations, the capture of Trichinopoly, the murder of the Nawab of Arcot and of his son, the Nizam's march on Southern India, the peace he concluded with the Mahrattas by which Trichinopoly was ceded to him. All these and many minor events are told with a rare simplicity. There are some gaps, often at crucial moments, inevitable in a work that lay forgotten for years, but, wisely, no effort has been made to fill them. Ranga Pillai's sentiments are generally admirable, though his criticism of an intriguer cannot be considered enlightened. "The low nature of his character," he says "is to be imputed to the fact that he was not born rich." We must not be shocked at Pillai's attempt to bribe the Governor, M. Dumas, when interest on past coral transactions was demanded of him. He waited on the Governor before sunrise, and when he appeared, "I spoke to him in terms of gratitude and laid on the table a douceur." When this was declined, he could only reflect that the motive of the rejection "was the prospect of obtaining something larger further on." It was a period of unblushing bribery; he tells of one Patti Pattan, who spent 1,000 pagodas (Rs. 3,000) to get employment in the mint. "Had he not done so, he would not have obtained it" writes the diarist.

The Charter authorising the French in Pondicherry to coin their own money was received in great style. There was a salute of twenty-one guns, the documents were borne through the town in procession to music and the beating of drums. The Charter had cost in nazirs and presents over Rs. 120,000, besides various other little gifts valued at Rs. 24,000 strewn here and there among the Arcot influential people. "If M. Lenoir had been Governor now, he would not have spent so much money" is Raja Pillai's comment. When Tahmasp Quli Khan "who was favoured of Heaven" took Delhi and imprisoned the Emperor and the nobles, executing the latter and proclaiming himself Emperor of Delhi, Ranga Pillai is most philosophical in his remarks. "Of what avail is the power and wealth of kings in this earth. These are perishable. The Heaven of the All-merciful God is the only thing that endures." He records that the men who were put to death, and the women, who committed suicide during the campaign of Nadirshah numbered between 100,000 and 150,000. Speaking of the death of his rival's son, and the influence of the planets, he lays it down as "a fundamental astrological doctrine that the luck or ill-luck of a son, arising from causes connected with his nativity, attaches during his minority to his father," and Pillai recounts with some gusto, the misfortunes that befel this boy's father, as a consequence of the malign planet under which he was born. An order of the Pondicherry Supreme Council indicates the impatience with which the French then looked on caste rules. The "right-hand" and the "left-hand" castes were given equal privileges greatly to the disgust of the former, who held that they had an exclusive right to the use of the chief roads. The town was declared free to every one of every creed and caste who might go on horse-back or in palanquin wherever they liked. The State, adopted on all possible occasions by the Governors of Pondicherry is well [illegible] in the Diary. M. Dupleix is represented as taking his first outing with considerable pomp, in a palanquin [illegible] fifty soldiers, by [illegible] officials in palanquins or on [illegible] with dancing-women, tom-toms, horns, drums, pipes, clarionets, and flags in his train. "In this magnificent array the party set out by [illegible] That [illegible] received all Ranga Pillai's [illegible] with a salute of twenty-one guns and went on to Kalapettai halting an Indian hour (twenty-four minutes) and returning to Pillai's house to the roar of twenty-one guns again. Here, when Dupleix sat down to refreshments the same number of guns were fired, as well as when he drank wine and once more when he rose from table. "The whole day partook of the character of an imposing festival and was, indeed, exhilarating." But this Indian day was short, for it was only half-past five, when the tamasha was over and done with. When to M. Dupleix was born a son in 1842 "each ship in the roads fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the church bells rang peals for half an Indian hour. But the life of the infant was limited to this period and his soul then retired to the feet of God." Pillai early gained the favour of Dupleix. We find him interceding successfully to save certain lascar thieves. They were whipped, branded with the figure of a dog and turned out of the town. "They would have forfeited their lives, but, for, firstly, the divine mercy, and secondly, my intervention," he says with simple conviction.

The swoop of the Mahrattas on Trichinopoly proceeded at the rate of sixty miles a day. They marched on Porto Novo, into the factory of which station every one, who could crowd retired, the rest of the people hiding into the native craft in the river. Two thousand Mahratta horsemen surrounded the town, pillaged the houses and plundered the people of everything, giving each person only a cubit of cloth as a garment. They then found and turned out those who had hidden in the boats, stripping and whipping them, and seized the valuable contents of the craft. Next they moved on the factory, and in a short time were masters of it, took the refugees, stripped, scourged and in many cases slashed them with swords, driving them out with just two cubits of cloth each. The plunder was valued at 150,000 pagodas or 450,000 rupees. In Pondicherry measures were taken to make ready against the approach of the Mahratta invaders, and one of these was to forbid the consumption of intoxicating liquors by the white and black population of the town. The penalty for selling any such liquor was imprisonment for a year, and a fine of 1,000 pagodas. "Let it not be thought that this is an idle command" ran the proclamation. Any one selling spirituous liquor to a soldier or any other man was to be whipped, branded with the figure of a dog and driven beyond the town. Ranga Pillai does not say, if the prohibition was effectual, but he later chronicles its being rescinded. Chanda Sahib, Nawab of Arcot, was so alarmed by the progress of the Mahratta arms that it was thought expedient to try, to buy them off, and twenty-two lakhs of pagodas were subscribed by the rulers and chief people of Arcot, for the purpose, and offered by the wives of the Nawabs to the Mahrattas on condition that they ceased operations. But the absence of their Chief made it impossible to comply with this request. The invasion of Southern India by the Nizam in 1743 is described as overwhelming. It was as if the sea was rising and flooding the land, his huge force of 70,000 horse, besides infantry and elephants, advanced and encamped. Two hundred elephants carried artillery and ammunition, and hundreds were laden with baggage, a hundred more bore sundries required by an army on the march, and a final hundred carried the drums and musical instruments. Then follows a list of the troops amounting to over 150,000 infantry and cavalry. The camp was reported to occupy sixteen square miles. There was great rejoicing when the Mahratta Chieftain evacuated Trichinopoly fort, and the flag of the Emperor of Delhi was hoisted on the citadel by Asaf Jah. The Governor of Pondicherry held a parade, and fired three salvoes, besides ordering all the guns in the fort to be discharged, in the morning, noon and night of the great day. By February of the next year 1744, the Mahrattas had resumed hostilities, killed Asaf Jah's son, and so sore beset was the Nizam that he feared for his own safety. Characteristically the reasons for these troubles were looked for in astronomical portents of evil, "a star having been seen to fall from the heavens in daylight or a comet appearing with a sweeping tail of the length of two piccotta poles" were sufficient indications of untoward events. M. Dupleix wisely exercised his Pondicherry garrison in all necessary manœuvres to have them ready for emergencies; war had broken out between England and France and the town had had a fright shortly before, when a ship was sighted and mistaken for an English one, "an error which for upwards of an hour threw the whole town into a ferment." Space forbids more quotations from this first instalment of Ranga Pillai's diary. We hope that the remainder will be published with all due despatch, for readers of the first volume will eagerly look for a second.

BRITISH WHEAT SUPPLY. THE United Kingdom depends every year more and more on foreign countries or on its own colonies for the wheat it consumes. In 1872, England was one of Russia's largest customers taking more from her than from any other wheat field, knowing nothing of Argentina crops then and very little of American. But in less than twenty years, she was importing over thirteen and a half million quarters from the United States and more than four and a quarter millions from Argentina, while Russia did not send a third of the latter quantity. India has taken up the white man's burden in the matter of wheat, and in 1904, exported to England no less than 20,469,100 cwts, Argentina sending 18,466,700, and Russia again coming well up with 16,827,100 cwts. Australasia sent half that, and the United States only six and a half million cwts. In spite of the war, in which Russia is so deeply and unluckily engaged, her exports of wheat continue large, they were, in fact, as large as the Argentina supply to England for the first four months of this year, 1905, and considerably more than in the same period of 1904. Canada, it is singular to say, sends much less wheat to Great Britain than formerly. It was at one time held, and not so long ago, that Canada would be able in a few years to supply, over and above her home demands, all the wheat and flour that Great Britain could possibly need and still have some to export to other countries. If all her land capable of growing wheat were under cultivation, or even a fourth of it, that could easily be accomplished. Instead of this, however, Canada sent nearly 60 per cent. less wheat to England in the first four months of this year than in a similar period of the year before. It is pretty certain that Great Britain is now taking from India a large proportion of the wheat supply required to feed her people.

DOGS IN WAR. As an example of the useful purposes that dogs can sometimes be made to serve in war, it is of interest to note that attached to the medical department of one of the Russian Army Corps in Manchuria, according to the correspondent of the "Neva," are a number of dogs, which are of great help in the work of seeking out the wounded after a battle, especially on rough, broken ground and at night-time. They are a kind of sheep-dog bred by a certain Major Otonville, and have been trained to go about over the battlefield when the fighting is over. They carry on their backs a small parcel marked on the outside with the Red cross and containing a length of bandage and small flasks of brandy and water. On finding a wounded man the dog allows him, if he is able, to unfasten the packet and make use of its contents. If he can then manage to walk, the dog leads him to, to give him [illegible] the field hospital is at work, to give him [illegible]; if not, the dog trots off to [illegible] medical dressing; whom it guides to the man it has [illegible]. The dogs are said to show great intelligence in their work, and may be compared to the famous dogs of St. Bernard. Their only fault, adds the correspondent, is that they are foreigners and only understand German. Seeing, however, that practically every [illegible] cated dresses, and certainly all the officers speak that tongue, this is not so great a drawback as it might be. This system of training dogs is one which might be worth the attention of the military authorities in India. It is certain that in some of the frontier campaigns of the past the lives of many wounded men would have been saved, had such timely aid been available.

THE VILLAGE PUMP. THAT is a dreadfully funny letter which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Public Works Department on the subject of the proposed overbridges. It says in one paragraph that Government has not consulted "the leading citizens of Bombay on a subject on which, it can hardly be denied, that they are well qualified to give an opinion." We imagined the Chamber of Commerce comprised the leading citizens of Bombay—or most of them. We thought they were well qualified to give or rather to form an opinion. But they express it very badly, it must be conceded. In another place they say "it was inferred in the Chamber's letter" and so on. We are at a loss to understand what that means. We usually infer something from a letter, not in it. And yet again, the Chamber parades its humility. It "respectfully begs to request." It would be difficult to beg in any other manner. It might respectfully request and disrespectfully too. But why worry about trifles? The Chamber has apparently suddenly wakened up to the impression that something is going to happen and they had better send in a protest at once. So they sent it, without even waiting to dot the i's or cross the t's. But when they talk of the abolition of the railway and the substitution of trams, we wonder if they know that the number of passengers between Colaba and Bandora is 7,705,051 every six months and that they pay four and a quarter lakhs of rupees.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE. It is an interesting, if not exactly a gratifying, fact that there is not a single officer in the British Army who understands the Japanese language. Some time ago, according to the "Phonetic Journal," one of the Assistant Directors of Military Operations on the staff of the Army Council compiled a book on strategy, and the Japanese War Office authorities, perceiving its value, translated the work and, as is usual in such cases, forwarded the author some copies of the translation. The author, not knowing the language, turned over the leaves of the Army List, and found that not a single officer in the British Army was qualified to act as interpreter in the language of our allies. There are four Chinese experts, one Persian, and fifteen Arabic. Japan is now a first class Power and will have to be treated as such in future, and it seems to us that Indian officers of linguistic abilities might do worse than study the language of our gallant little allies.

DR. WINTER from the Parel Plague Research Laboratory has proceeded to Aden to test the statistics of the results of inoculation recorded during the recent epidemic.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE and the members of the Bhutan Mission are expected back at Guntok about the 25th instant.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of prospecting for gold is going on in the Nilgiri district, and numerous new licenses are being granted daily.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt, were: Sir L Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. D. D. Davar.

WE understand that the Punjab Municipalities in the plague-infected areas are about to undertake systematic measures for the extermination of rats. It is hoped by these means to lessen the number of plague centres.

HIS Excellency Mr. Tang, the Chinese representative, is still in Calcutta engaged in consultation with his Government in considering the terms of the Convention which have been formulated as a result of his discussions with the British Commissioner.

WORK on the Gya-Barakhar chord line of the East Indian Railway, which will give a short route from the Bengal coalfields to the United Provinces and the Punjab, is proceeding rapidly. The line should be ready for opening by next March.

SPECIAL saloon railway carriages are being built at Ajmere for the T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales next winter. They are intended primarily for metre gauge lines in Rajputana, but are to have interchangeable wheels to enable them to be conveyed upon broad gauge from one metre gauge railway to another.

WE learn from the Port Department Report for the 1903 04 that at Madras, the value of imports rose from Rs. 7,01,89,298 to Rs. 7,16,60,631 and the value of the exports from Rs. 5,27,20,.72 to Rs. 5,62,59,633. The value of imports at the other ports rose from Rs. 5,44,99,747 to Rs. 5,45,29,622, and the value of the exports from Rs. 12,75,56,040 to Rs. 14,38,43,937.

MR. UPCOTT, President of the Railway Board, with his colleagues Messrs Wynne and Wood, will proceed to the Madras Presidency next month. The principal object of their visit will be to consider the best route for linking up the narrow-gauge system of Central India and Rajputana with similar gauges in Hyderabad and with the Southern Maharatta and South Indian Railways.

THE Borah community of Karachi, in solemn conclave, have unanimously resolved that in future any Borah who plays billiards or goes to see a theatrical performance will be fined 51 rupees for the first offence, and if the same offence be repeated three times, will be excommunicated. We should have thought that the principle of graduation would be better met by inflicting excommunication for the first offence and if three excommunications failed to bring the backslider to his senses the effect of a fine of Rs. 51 might then be tried.

VICEREGAL party appear to have had more than one exciting experience since they went into camp at Naldera. On the way out from Simla their Excellencies passed through the Mashobra tunnel in which Lord Kitchener broke his leg, two years ago. This is now being widened and improved, but the blasting has left a good deal of loose rock which cannot be made secure until the brick lining is completed. A large piece fell down just after the party had got through, but fortunately damaged nobody. Since then there has been a brisk thunderstorm in which one of the trees in the Viceregal camps was struck by lightening.

THE purchase of the "Triumph" and the "Swiftsure" from the Chilian Government by the British Admiralty was undoubtedly a very friendly act towards our ally in the far East, whose opponent would doubtless have been only too glad to secure them. But a contemporary observes it does not seem to have been a very profitable transaction for the British Government. The ships are on a smaller scale than vessels of similar class in the British navy, and there have been frequent complaints as to the accommodation provided for the crews. Moreover, though the variations are not so great as to cause serious inconvenience, the two ships are a class by themselves, and it is unlikely the Government will build others to correspond with them. Now they have come into collision, the "Swiftsure" being badly damaged, and this will not add to their popularity in the navy; in fact they are not unlikely to get the name of being unlucky ships, and once that happens nothing will go right with them.

REGARDING the shortage of wagons upon the East Indian Railway complained of by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it appears that all the additional wagons asked for by the East Indian Railway Company have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The last indent was for one thousand wagons which was sanctioned last month. The preceding indents were for one thousand wagons sanctioned in February 1904 and for another thousand wagons sanctioned in 1902. At the ordinary rate of supply if put in hand as soon as sanctioned two thousand out of this total of three thousand should have been ready ere this. The responsibility for obtaining the wagons after the [illegible] sanction for them has been given rests [illegible] Indian Railway Company who are [illegible]. The Company [illegible] of their own requisition to the Government [illegible] put in an [illegible] the [illegible]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

THE following telegrams are published:—Tangier May 21 "Times."—The British Mission left for Fez yesterday. A staff of six accompanies Mr. Lowther, including two military officers. The foreign representatives and the Sultan's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs escorted the Mission for some distance outside the town.

A opinion exists here that the arrival of the British Mission at Fez will be followed by some definite results, but the policy of the Maghzen is always to avoid definite results, and the viziers are masters of the art of playing off one nation against another. Although France will have the support of the British Mission. It must not be forgotten that Germany's programme has the advantage of being an entirely negative one. It is most improbable that the German Mission will attempt to obtain any advantages or concessions for German interests. It will probably remain content with informing the Sultan that under the most-favoured-nation clause of the Treaty of Madrid the German Government will claim equal privileges to any that the Sultan may grant to France.

Berlin, May 22 (Standard)"—It is would be a mistake to draw the conclusion that relations between France and Germany have improved because the German envoy to Fez, Count von Tattenbach, and the French envoy, M. Saint-Rene Taillandier, are maintaining friendly relations with one another. As a matter of fact, the differences between the two Governments are as wide as ever, and there is no indication that they are likely to be settled in the near future. The courtesies exchanged between the Count and M. Taillandier are purely formal and are intended to demonstrate the fact that both countries desire to keep the dispute within certain limits.

Paris, May 22 (Times).—The rumours coming from Tangier as to the alleged success of Count von Tattenbach and what is represented as the failure of M. Saint-Rene Taillandier are at complete variance with facts. Count von Tattenbach has, it is true, twice seen the Sultan of Morocco, but so far he has obtained no tangible result. On the other hand, it is totally untrue that M. Saint-Rene Taillandier has reason to be disappointed with what has been done so far, or that he has any ground to anticipate eventual failure.

Tangier, May 22 ("Times").—I have received from a native official source a draft of the Sultan's reply to the French proposals, which would confirm the telegram published in the "Cologne Gazette." The Sultan agrees that reforms are absolutely necessary for Morocco, and states his willingness to undertake them, but regrets that he cannot do so with the assistance of any one Power alone. If all the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Madrid will agree as to the means of carrying out reforms, he is willing to accept their advice and assistance. The Sultan recognises France's friendly action in the course which the French Government has pursued, but is bound by existing international treaties to refuse their proposals. At the same time the Sultan accepts the French proposals for the organisation of police force on the Algerian frontier under French officers, as that is a matter which, in his opinion, concerns France and Morocco alone.

Paris, May 23.—The special correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at Fez telegraphs as follows:—"During his visits to the Sultan and to the Viziers Count von Tattenbach vigorously attacked the Moroccan programme of the French Government. He declared that the French people were opposed to all employment of force, and that the energetic attitude of the French Minister would remain fruitless. All these declarations were listened to with great reserve, and there is nothing to show that the German Minister can expect to obtain immediate advantages, as he had hoped to do. The Moroccans are prudent and cautious. They are willing to use Germany, but they begin by mistrusting her."

The "Times" correspondent at Paris telegraphed on the 23rd:—According to my private information, Count von Tattenbach will confine himself this journey to a strenuous endeavour to put things back to the "status quo ante"—that is to say, to induce the Sultan of Morocco to back out of his engagements to France, leaving a clean slate for beginning negotiations with Germany. Apparently his mission was decided upon without that of the British and Spanish Ministers having been taken into account, or at all events, without their having been sufficiently reckoned with.

Barian Village (Morocco), May 22 (Reuter).—During the halt of the British Mission for lunch yesterday, Basha Bu Ahmed Shergi, commanding the military post of 1,000 men which is established halfway between Tangier and Alcazar, called upon Mr. Lowther, at the head of 300 horsemen, to offer him a welcome. The natives seem to be under the impression that Mr. Lowther is going to Fez to arbitrate between the Maghzen and France.

THE POWERS AND ABYSSINIA.

DECLARATION BY THE NEGUS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on May 18:—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago a message was received in England and another in France stating that, in an assembly to which the representatives of the Powers at Adis Ababa had been invited, the Emperor Menelek asked for the internationalisation of the railway, the construction of which had been confided to a French company. To-day the "Depeche Coloniale" is able to publish the full minute of what was said on that occasion. This document shows that the Negus expressed the pleasure he had felt when he heard that the railway from Jibutil had been constructed as far as Dire Daua. He added:—

"I was justified in hoping that, after this first effort, every month would bring the railway nearer to Adis Ababa. However, during the last three years the works have been suspended. The time has been lost in sterile discussion. I have convoked you to-day in order that you may bring to the knowledge of your respective Governments the decision which I have arrived at in connection with this question of the railway. Unless I receive a proposal from your Governments, placing your international interests in accord, and thus putting an end to the present state of affairs, I shall undertake the construction of the railway myself, without soliciting or accepting the assistance of anyone."

Sir John Harrigton, the British Minister, said that the Government of Great Britain followed no other policy with regard to Abyssinia than the maintenance of its entire independence. He was ready to sign at once any engagement having for its object the confirmation of that independence. A railway constructed by means of capital provided by a single nation, and under the control of a single foreign Government, would place Abyssinia in a position incompatible with her independence and the integrity of her territory. This question should be treated on a commercial basis, and not used as a political instrument, and the best way to guarantee the interests of all concerned would be to allow all nations to share in finding the necessary capital. He saw no reason why a French company should not have the management of the enterprise, provided that its character remained international. He had been cognisant for some time of a scheme for harmonising all conflicting interests, and that project seemed to him to be acceptable from the British point of view.

The Emperor in reply said he recognised the good intentions of all; whereupon Sir John Harrington remarked that unfortunately his efforts in the direction of a reconciliation of interests had not been seconded. It was incompatible with the maintenance of the independence of Abyssinia that a railway from the coast to the capital should be under the sole control of the French Government. It seemed to him that an understanding on this railway question might be come to, since an agreement had been arrived at for the establishment of a bank. He could give his word that the British Government had nothing to do with the creation of that bank, which was a purely commercial and international enterprise.

M. Legarde, the French Minister, said his Majesty last year expressed a desire that the railway question should be discussed between France, Great Britain, and Italy and negotiations between them were still pending. He was not able to discuss the matter at the present moment, but when his Government had come to a decision he should have much pleasure in placing it before his Majesty.

The Italian representative said Italy desired the internationalisation of the railway. His Government was always ready to maintain the independence of Abyssinia.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Warsaw, May 19.—Intense excitement was caused at noon to-day by a report that a bomb had been thrown among a number of officials who were returning from the Russian Cathedral, where they had been attending the service on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. It appears, however, that a workman, in trying to avoid the observation of two detectives in Miodowa Street, stumbled on the kerb on the pavement, when a bomb which was in his pocket exploded with terrific force, killing the workman and the two detectives, and injuring others; a cafe near the scene of the explosion was completely wrecked, the windows, doors and walls being blown in. All the windows in the neighbourhood were smashed, and a lamp-post was torn up from the ground. No doubt is entertained by police that the bomb was intended for General Maximovitch, the Governor-General, who has recently been the object of a number of threats.

St. Petersburg, May 19 (Times)"—The Czar has commemorated his birthday by the creation of another bureaucratic commission to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants. The object is a laudable one but the instrument is unlikely to evoke enthusiasm.

The "Times" correspondent writes:—St. Petersburg, May 21.—The creation of a committee of national defence under the presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who with Generals Dragomiroff and Grodekoff has for some months constituted the Czar's advisory war board, reveals the need of co-ordinate and and harmonious efforts by the various departments concerned in the national defence—the War Office, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Finance, which controls the frontier guards. The absence of such co-ordination is well illustrated by the fact that the Grand Duke Alexander Nicholaievitch, although merely chief of the mercantile marine, was able on his own initiative to organise a naval expedition to prey upon neutral commerce. The success of the British committee of defence has greatly impressed the Russians and not improbably inspired the creation of a similar body, which is all the more necessary in Russia owing to the absence of a ministerial cabinet and ministerial responsibility, but whether the new committee will be able to exercise a beneficial influence during the present war is doubtful. The "Standard" correspondent telegraphs:—St. Petersburg May 21.—The lack of cohesion between the various departments which form the Government should open a wide sphere of usefulness to the Council of National Defence, which has to-day been created by rescript of the Czar, and placed under the presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch. It is generally surmised that the disclosures which have been made before the Commission sitting to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of Port Arthur have contributed to convince the Emperor [illegible] such body as he has now called into existence.

Moscow, May 21.—The Pan-Russian Women's Congress concluded its sittings after [illegible]. The Congress passed resolutions demanding [illegible] rights with [illegible] and sent a telegram to [illegible] of the Women's Suffrage Society [illegible] the failure of the English [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

THE TSAR WISHES PEACE.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

ZEMSTVOS' ULTIMATUM TO THE TSAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Meyer, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, had an audience of the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo yesterday, when his Majesty indicated his willingness to consider the subject of peace.

The cablegram from Mr. Meyer describes the interview as a most hopeful one.

The Moscow Zemstvos Congress of 250 delegates has adopted a most strongly worded address to the Tsar demanding the Convocation of a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage to decide the question of peace or war, and abolish the vicious, dangerous and ignorant bureaucracy. It impresses on the Tsar his responsibility and warns him against delay.

A deputation has been appointed to present the address to the Tsar.

The address is practically an ultimatum of the country to the Throne. The wording of it is remarkable. The Tsar is addressed throughout as 'You' and the word "Majesty" is not used.

The conventional expressions of loyalty and devotion are absent. All circles at St. Petersburg are astounded at the audacity of the address.

JAPAN AND PEACE.

QUESTION OF THE INDEMNITY

Count Okuma, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a recent interview on the question of intervention, said that a great change in the lines of diplomacy of different Powers as a natural outcome of the present war, and it was difficult to make prophecy. Increasingly closer relations between Great Britain and France were already one of the very significant phenomena resulting from the war. The Count declared that Germany could have no other feeling than satisfaction to find her northern rival gradually weakened by the war, and would recognise the folly, if she wished to maintain and develop her interests in the Far East, of arousing the hostility of Japan.

Count Okuma saw no occasion for intervention unless a European conference could be formed, but said he could not understand, who would take the initiative as long as Germany was not a sufferer by the war. Germany, he said, was reaping benefits of various kinds, and would follow the policy of "get-the-best-and-as-much-as-possible."

Mr. Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Minister to Great Britain, discussing the same question, said :—

"I do not think there will arise any occasion for intervention. I doubt, if Russia has a fixed purpose and aim either to fight or conclude peace, Should Russia be determined to hold Vladivostok, it would be to her advantage to conclude peace, before she loses it. But she shows no desire for peace, and her policy is devoid of any definite plan, so there can be no occasion for a third Power to attempt intervention in the near future. We might take Harbin, and go farther north, but Russia might continue her policy of retreat, thereby giving no occasion for a third party to come in for mediation.

"Should Russia ask for peace, we shall insist on an unconditional armistice, and, on negotiations being opened, we shall require Russia to return Manchuria to China, to recognise our suzerainty over Korea, to cede Saghalien to us, to remove permanently the fortifications of Vladivostok, and to pay an indemnity of at least 200 million pounds. Such liberal terms will afford no occasion for intervention.

"But the time has not yet come to talk of peace. There will never be an occasion for intervention, and the war will last long."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW NORWEGIAN FLAG.

King Oscar Protests.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The new Norwegian flag will be hoisted, and saluted throughout the country on Saturday.

All Norwegians in the Scandinavian Diplomatic Service have resigned.

King Oscar has refused to receive a deputation from the Storthing with the address mentioned yesterday, as an unrecognised revolutionary action of the Storthing in violation of the Constitution, and a revolt against the King.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Mr. Lowther.

Mr. Lowther has been unanimously elected, Speaker of the House of Commons. The House has adjourned till the 20th instant.

LOSS OF A SUBMARINE.

All Hands Drowned.

The submarine Boat A8 has been lost with all hands, outside Plymouth.

Fifteen perished including Lieut. Fletcher.

She suddenly sank and there was an explosion.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Large Increases.

The British imports in May increased by two millions, and the exports by three millions.

THE CABLE RATES.

Coming Reductions.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain to-day informed a deputation, which waited upon him that the cable rate to India would be reduced to two shillings a word before October, and he hoped very shortly to reduce the rate to Egypt to one shilling.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has given one thousand pounds to the Earthquake Fund.

THE POONA SEASON,

GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

The following are the Gymkhana cricket fixtures of the Poona season. Opening matches on 15th June vs. Nizam Club ; on 22nd vs. College of Science, on 29th vs. Mahomedan Club of Bombay ; on 30th and 1st July vs. Bombay Mahomedan Club ; 8th and 9th vs. Bombay Hindu Gymkhana, 13th and 14th vs. Ferguson College ; 20th and 21st Poona vs. Kirkee ; 24th and 29th Colaba Team ; 2nd and 3rd August) vs. Baronet Club ; 11th and 12th vs. Young Cricketers ; 14th and 15th vs, Bombay Gyamkhana at Bombay ; 16th and 17th Bombay Hindu Gymkhana at Bombay ; 25th and 26th vs. Poona Hindus ; 31st and 1st September vs. Elphinstone Ori[illegible] Club ; 4th and 5th vs. Bombay Gymkhana at Poona ; 11th and [illegible] Presidency Match ; 14[illegible] vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway ; 22nd [illegible] Kathiawar Team. In addition to [illegible] be matches with [illegible] regiments, dates not fixed. [illegible] Honorary Secretary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-GERMAN TENSION.

The Morocco Question.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

BRITISH PREPAREDNESS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Germany has formally proposed to the Powers, a Conference on the Morocco question.

Mr. Lowther had a ceremonious audience of the Sultan at Fez. Formal speeches desiring the maintenance of friendship and prosperity of Morocco were exchanged.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The French newspapers intimate that, as a part of the new policy, a new Ambassador will go to Berlin and a new Envoy to Morocco as evidence of the acuteness of the situation which M. Delcasse's resignation modified.

The French Minister of War conferred on Wednesday with the Commanders of Army Corps on the Eastern frontier and ordered them to bring up their forces to full strength.

The "Standard" says it has been decided to recall the whole of the British battleships on the China station immediately.

THE MEMBER OF COUNCIL FOR COMMERCE.

EXTENDED TOUR PLANNED,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

Mr. Hewett, member of Council for Commerce, will make a tour of several weeks during the rains. According to present arrangements, he leaves Simla on the 15th July and, among other places, will visit Karachi, Bombay, Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore, Madras and Calcutta.

THE MONSOON PROSPECTS.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Some anxiety in regard to the prospects of the coming monsoon is reflected in the official crop telegrams for the past week, but no appreciable change has taken place in actual agricultural prospects. The price of rice has an upward tendency in Bengal, that of wheat is rising in Delhi and Amritsar, but the fluctuations are small. The Bombay and Madras Governments continue to report scarcity of fodder and water in a good many of their districts, and the numbers under relief in Western India have gone up to 4,439.

ROYAL ARTILLERY DINNER AT SIMLA.

The Royal Artillery held their annual dinner at the United Service Club this evening, Major-General C H Scott, C. B., Director-General of Ordnance, being in the chair. The following R A Officers were present:—Colonel C de C Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonels Malleson, Stanton, R Stuart and Tricott, Majors Fendall, Muspratt-Williams, Saltren Willett, C Stewart Tancred and Tighe, Captains Careys Capper, A Fergusson, Johnson Young and Easton, Lieutenants Brancer, Bronshow Bull V Fergusson Fanshawe, Ingham, Preston, Ross, Thom and Walter ; Captain R Marr-Johnson acted as honorary secretary of the dinner which was a great success.

ARMY VETERINARY OFFICERS.

INCREASE OF PAY SANCTIONED,

The pay of officers of the Army Veterinary Department has been increased with effect from the 30th April 1905, The rates in future will be :—

Lieutenant, Rs. 480 ; Captain, Rs. 570 ; Captain after five years' service as such, Rs. 650 ; Major Rs, 750 ; Major after five years' service as such, Rs. 800.

The rate for Captains after five years' service as such will be admissable in the case of those who joined the Department before 5th October, 1898, on completing ten years' total service and the rate for Majors after five years as such will be given after twenty years' total service, in the case of those promoted to Major on or before the Royal Warrant of the 20th March 1902.

MUTINY ON A STEAMER.

OFFICERS ATTACKED BY RUSSIANS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The American steamer Garonne, Captain Robert Lowe, immediately on arrival from Singapore on Thursday morning, made a report to the American Consul in Colombo of a serious fracas which occurred amongst 500 Russians on board the Garonne. The vessel has been chartered at Shanghai by a Russian firm to convey a number of Russians to Odessa. These include wounded men, nurses and Russian exiles from Manchuria. From the first a number of the Russians displayed a mutinous spirit. In the Straits of Malacca, one of the ringleaders was put in irons, but one of his comrades made an attempt to rescue him by rushing at the captain and officers who were on the bridge, with his revolver. The captain fired three times, but on each occasion his weapon missed fire, with the result that he resorted to his rifle and bludgeoned a number of the mutineers. He was backed up by the officers, and the outbreak was soon quelled. On arriving at Singapore, the captain communicated with the Russian Consul, who came on aboard, but did not stay long as the Russians, so soon as they learned he was the Russian Consul, hissed and insulted him, threatening to throw him overboard. During the voyage from Singapore to Colombo the turbulence was in no wise quelled, but they refrained from open attack on the captain and his officers. Before the ship left Shanghai, the commander was informed that a military guard would be provided, but this guard consisted of a Russian military officer and five rifles, with no one to use them. In fact, the officer was in such a quandary himself that, for fear the Russians should seize the five rifles entrusted to him, he handed them over to the captain. On arrival at Colombo, Captain Lowe sought the protection of the American Consul, but the latter can do nothing except lend his protection to the captain should his life be in danger. A formal report has been handed to the Russian Consul, and he is to have a conference with the B[illegible] of Artillery Officer and Doctor who are in charge in the invalids. The safety of the few A[illegible]e. charge of the Garonne is regarded as in[illegible]

IT is difficult to imagine a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Act of Parliament which would receive more of metropolitan [illegible] advocated by the [illegible] up the roads authorities. Not to [illegible] impracticable until altogether—that is [illegible] different method of laying [illegible] with electric wires—but to give gas and water pipes and to regulate the times and highway authorities [illegible] companies for their work. We [illegible] conditions of private [illegible] present. Viewed from the [illegible] know what happens [illegible] standpoint it is [illegible] residents and [illegible] tear up the roads [illegible]

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCloghry, Civil Surgeon, Karachi, is posted temporarily for military employ.

The following postings as Assistant Cantonment Officers are notified :—Captain Lyon, 78th Moplahs, to Mhow ; Captain Palin, 130th Baluchis to Quetta; and Captain Browning, 95th Russell's Infantry, to the United Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that they tenure of the following appointments will with effect from the 22nd November 1904 (and in case of the Supply and Transport Corps with effect fromthe 1st May 1905), be restricted to three years which may be extended to five years ;—

Military Secretariat:—Secretary : first and 2nd Deputy Secretaries and Assistant Secretary.

Ordnance Department.—The Director-General of Ordnance in India, the Deputy Director-General, Inspectors-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Director General, Deputy Assistant Director General.

Supply and Transport Corps—Director-General of Contracts and Registration, Deputy Director-General for Contracts, Deputy Director-General for Registration, Directors of Contracts and Registration, Deputy Directors of Contracts and Registration.

Military Accounts Department—Accountant General, Deputy Accountant-General-Assistant Accountant General (when held by an officer of the Military Accountants Department), Controllers of Military Accountants, Northern, Eastern and Western Commands and Secunderabad Division.

Army Remount Department—Director General and Staff Veterinary Officer.

Military Works Service:—Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Chief Engineers of Commands, Assistant Director-General, Military Works.

Sections 100 and 287-307 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 are extended to the Cantonment of Lebong with some restrictions.

Indian Army Lieut-Colonel Hogg, 23rd Pioneers, to be Colonel.

Lieuts Woodward, 45th Sikhs, Shuttleworth, 105th Mahrattas and Nicolaz, 2nd Gurkhas, to be Captains.

Captain G Drage, Indian Army, is transferred to temporary half pay list.

The following are gazetted a step in promotion each in recognition of their services with the Tibet Mission:—Assistant Surgeon R Corridon and Hospital Assts. (a) Azbar Husbain, (b) Tika Ram.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles : Hon. Mr. Hodgson to be Commandant.

Volunteer officers decoration is conferred upon Lieut Clarke, Punjab Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COMMAND

The following appointments of Commandants of Transport Units have been made in the Eastern Command :—

Lieutenant L A M Jones, 86th Infantry, Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, 11th Mule Corps, Bareilly, Captain T F Bennett, 2nd Lancers, 37th Pack Mule Cadre, Meerut, Lieutenant F W Marhall, 130th Baluchis, 5th Pack Mule Cadre Meerut.

3rd Brahmans,...2nd-Lieutenant J W Pickthall 1st Battalion, the Buffs attached 2nd battalion, the Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Double Company Officer.

5th Light Infantry.—Captain C S Stooks on transfer from the 80th Carnatic Infantry to be Double Company Officer and 4th Double Company Commander, protem, with effect from the date of joining captain Stooks will be graded above Lieutenant Pott, and below Captain Forbes.

11th Rajput.—Lieutenant G H Rogers, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Abbott. Lieutenant E J Burdett, Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Rogers.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel R E R Morse to command the Station Hospital, Cawnpore, vice Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell R A M C transferred to the Home Establishment.

Major A J Luther to command the Station Hospital, Landour, vice Major L Way, R A M C,

Major W T Mould to command the station hospital, Delhi, vice Major A J Luther transferred,

Major L Way, R A M C, Officer Commanding Landour Station Hospital, is granted eight months general leave to England from the 29th April.

General leave of absence in India is granted to Lieutenant H E Norton, 15th Hussars, from the 1st June to the 31st August.

Privilege leave of absence for 60 days is granted to Assistant Surgeon T B Rutche I S M D

General leave of absence in India was granted to Captain W Davis, R A M C, from the 15th April to the 14th May.

General leave of absence in India for 60 days is granted to Lieutenant C L Leake, 1st R S Fusiliers, with effect from the 29th May.

General leave of absence in India is granted to Lieutenant A R Steele, 4th Hussars, from the 1st June to the 1st September.

The following officers have been ordered to embark for India :—Major C G Morrison and Lieutenant Lord A R Innes-Ker. 1st Dragoon Guards, about the 2nd June. Lieutenant H. B. MocKett, 4th Hussars 2nd Lieutenant M H Muer. 15th Hussars.

2nd-Lieutenant P P Curtis. 15th Hussars. has now been attached for duty, pending absorption, to the 19th Hussars.

Sergeant R A H Leicester, 1st Dragoons, has been selected for a 2nd-Lieutenancy in the Bedfordshire Regiment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—MAY 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col G M Porter R E B
Major J L T Jones I M S B
Major H A Smith I M S B
Capt C H Bensley I M S B
Capt E H S James B
Mr E D Maclagan B Cov
Mr J R Drummond B Cov
Mr E R Neave B Cov
Mr J Denman B Cov
Mr B V Nicholl B Cov
Mr H G Warburton B Cov
Mr W H A St-J Leeds B Cov
Mr J B Thomson B Cov
Mr F C Henniker B Cov
Mr G B H Fell B Cov
Mr F Gomer B
Mr E S Carr B
Mr F L Crawford B
Mr A W Davis B

Mr A E T Sarfas B
Mr R L Nestor B
Mr R N Banerji B
Mr H S Styan B
Mr F W Vyall B
Mr H B Welsh B
Mr H S Jones B
Mr A Lawrence B
Mr B Holmes B
Mr C C Hatt B
Mr H Wood B
Mr M K Clifford B
Mr A H Wilkin B
Mr H L Battersby B
Mr A C Polwhele B
Lieut-Col A J Sturmer I M S M
Mr R B Wood M Cov
Mr J H Batt M
Mr J R Coombes M
Lieut-Col R Owen Bo
Mr C A R Crommelin Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E R Neave B Cov 1 week's furl
Mr H W Few B 3 mo M C
Mr M G Wall B 2 mo M C
Capt C G Webster I M S M study leave from Oct 17 1904 to April 28 1905

Mr J Strode Wilson M 3 mo furl
Mr R W Formby M 2 days' extraordinary leave
Mr T S Greenaway Bo 2 mo furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J E Barrett B
Mr J C Bain B
Mr G F Hottinger B
Mr J K Sitwell B
Mr E C S Shuttleworth B
Mr A E Adie B

Mr R W Formby M
Lieut-Col G E Hyde-Bates Bo
Mr T S Greenaway Bo
Mr R D Da[illegible]

ARRIVALS REPORTED [illegible] LONDON.

Brig-Gen J A H Pollock C B I A
Brig-Gen J Spens C B A D C [illegible] R E
Lieut-Col R Owe[illegible] Sec to Govnr Sanders
Major G L [illegible] S T C
Major S [illegible] Hodson's Logan-Home
Major [illegible]'s Bodyguard M
[illegible] R E H Wheatley 35 Punj

[illegible] S K B Rice 35 Sikhs
Capt F G A Wimberley I A
Capt H N Packard R A
Lieut G Henderson 38 C I H
Lieut A N de V Scott 2 Lrs
Lieut A B Harley, The Buffs
Crocker 9 [illegible]
Lieut J H G Buller 57 Wilde's Rifles F F
Engineer W Mitchell R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE,

Lieut D R H Jackson 6 G R 3 mo M C

Lieut D J M Macaulay 1 Lrs 2 weeks

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major R L Tottenham 25 Punj Lieut D F

Capt W H F Basevi 91 Punj Vines R I M

EVERY genuine sportsman will rejoice at the decision of the Hurlingham Club to erase pigeon shooting from the list of sports practised at the club. It would be difficult to advance a single argument in favour of its continuance, save that of ancient usage, from which standpoint its claims are equalled, if not surpassed, by those of cock-fighting or bear-baiting. Even in its least objectionable form pigeon-shooting falls far below the modern standard of sport, in the lack of a fair chance of escape for the quarry. In its [illegible], hole-and-corner aspects, it lends itself to [illegible] cruelties, inflicted upon the birds in [illegible] affect their flight when they rise from the [illegible]. The value of Hurlingham's decision lies not [illegible] its immediate effect, but in the promise [illegible] it holds out that either by force of example or [illegible] legislation, the sport may be abolished [illegible] throughout [illegible], and a blot which [illegible] sporting [illegible] for ever.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE KABUL TREATY.

FOR all their smartness the ha' penny papers unaccountably allow themselves to be beaten by what they would call the old jog-trotting journals. We have had an example of this in the fact that the "Times" was a day ahead of the other papers in publishing the text of the treaty recently concluded between His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, as we must now learn to call Habibulla Khan, and Mr. Louis Dane on behalf of the Government of India. It was not until Wednesday that the India Office sent copies of the white paper to the Press, and not until yesterday that it was on sale to the public, but the whole thing appeared in the "Times" on Tuesday. The general feeling expressed is one of surprise that the Treaty should contain so little, though what more could have been expected after the Ministerial statements on the subject in both Houses, I do not know. There is a disposition in some quarters to think that Mr. Dane's Mission did not go all the way to Kabul for the results announced within the four corners of the Treaty and that there is more in the agreement than meets the eye. The "Times" takes this view of the matter and observes :—"The further payment of a large annual subsidy to the Ameer and the release of the arrears which have of late years accumulated in the hands of the Indian Government to the amount, we believe, of some £400,000, together with the resumption of the free importation of arms into Afghanistan, appear to be inevitable corollaries of the new Treaty, and these are boons for which the Ameer may be expected to have given some quid pro quo. On these points further information will doubtless soon be forthcoming, and until then we can but suspend our judgment. Mr. Balfour's recent statement with regard to Afghanistan in connexion with Imperial defence is, at any rate, a guarantee that the vital importance of our relations with that State is recognized by those responsible for the interests of the Empire and for the safety of our Indian dependency." The "Daily News" with its inveterate suspiciousness, attributes the simplicity of the treaty to the apprehensions that have been instilled into the heart of that bad man Lord Curzon by his not altogether satisfactory experiences in another direction. Lest it should be thought that I do the Bouverie street organ an injustice, let me quote its words.—"The Treaty practically amounts to the renewal of the agreement of 1893 and the fears which were entertained "—by whom ?—"as to the Mission have proved groundless. It does not follow that they were without justification. What does follow is that the warning provided by the Tibet adventure prevented the scheme which was at the root of the Afghan mission going through." After this there is no more to be said.

THE LIBERALS AND MR. BALFOUR.

I do not know that there is much more to be said about the extraordinary behaviour of the House of Commons than what you know from Reuter's admirably condensed telegram, except to express a hope that the next time there is a shindy in the French Chamber of Deputies or an interchange of amenities in the Austrian Reichsrath, our papers will have the decency to refrain from lecturing our neighbours and friends on their want of Parliamentary manners. The better class of Liberals do not attempt to justify the refusal to hear Mr. Lyttelton the other night, though they say, which is true, that the behaviour of the other side was not much better, and that Mr. Balfour's action in, as they say, breaking his Edinburgh pledge was very provoking. However that may be, it is nothing short of extraordinary that Mr. Balfour should be obliged to confess that when he delivered his speech in the Scottish capital he had entirely forgotten that there was to be a Colonial Conference in the ordinary way in London next year. This comes from not reading the papers and from a contemptuous disregard of detail, which apparently is Mr. Balfour's besetting sin. Whether Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has shown good generalship in following up the scandal, for it is a scandal of Monday night, by another vote of censure remains to be seen. For my part I am doubtful, seeing that every previous vote of censure has ended in alleviating, instead of injuring, the position of the Government. Still it may not matter much either way if it be true as it seems to be that Mr. Balfour has no intention, if he can help it, of going out of office until long after the regrettable events of five days ago are forgotten.

EMPIRE DAY.

Some of us may have been inclined now and then to regard Lord Meath, the [illegible] of Empire Day, as rather a bore, for scarcely letting a day pass without inflicting his views upon us in our favourite morning newspaper, but all good Englishmen must recognise that he has done a good work. There is now I think, no doubt, that Empire Day has come to stay and to stay as long as the thing it celebrates endures. I speak of this country more particularly, for in the Colonies the idea took root at first and had become a flourishing plant almost before the seed began to germinate in the less fertile soil of the motherland. It was a happy thought of his Majesty to make a mimic battle in Surrey one of the features of Empire Day, and so successful were the field operations carried out under the direction of Sir John French in one of the most beautiful districts of the most beautiful county in the South of England, that it seems almost a pity that Colonial and Indian representatives were not invited to watch the well-conceived and admirably executed movements of the Aldershot Garrison. It is gratifying to learn that the King looked hearty and well ; certainly he displayed much activity in motoring from point to point in the manœuvres, returning to London, as some one who saw him at the railway station described him to me, looking as fresh as paint. Although there were no Colonial representatives at Fensham, there were many distinguished sons of the Empire at St. Paul's Cathedral where the Prince of Wales wearing the uniform of the King's Colonials unveiled the monument erected in the Cathedral from the design of his aunt Princess Louise in memory of the Colonial soldiers who fell in South Africa. The difficult task of delivering an address on the occasion devolved on Canon Scott Holland. I say difficult, for, if I remember rightly, that distinguished ecclesiastic was not one of those who rejoiced in the Transvaal war ; indeed, I fear he ranked as a Pro-Boer. But he discharged his task on Wednesday with tact as well as eloquence. The memorial, he observed, carries back our thoughts to those days of black and dismal dread, which now seem so far away, when disaster followed disaster in the war and we hardly dared to imagine what lay before us. England's honour was at stake, and outside England the world had given its verdict against us and saw in what befell us a moral judgment on our sins. Then it was, when we were under the cloud of that dismay, that we heard of a stirring beyond the seas, and we looked up to find upon the shores of those far homes which Englishmen had made for themselves a rallying of our kinsmen to the cry of peril. We could never forget it and even those who most bitterly deplored the occasion felt a thrill at the thought of it. I am not sure, however, that Mr. Chamberlain who was one of the Canon's hearers would quite approve of the form of the next sentence. "It was a discovery to us of the power of that bond of blood which *needed no artificial ties* to enforce its claims, and it was right and good, therefore, that now when the stress and the storm were passed, we should gratefully record the honourable deaths on the battlefield of those who came from east and west north and south, in the day of our sore need." The italics are mine. Our Australian fellow-subjects must look to their laurels. The antipodean colony in London is not insignificant either in numbers or enterprise, but I do not hear of any special celebration of Empire Day by the Australians at home. The Canadians, however, had two dinners on the occasion. The Canada Club which is composed of the Canadian "creme de la creme", I do not refer to the dairy products of which the Dominion is justly proud, met at Prince's Restaurant, the venerable Lord Strathcona who in his youth just missed being an Indian Civilian instead of being a multi-millionaire, which in these material days is better, presided, and one of the chief guests was Mr. Lyttelton who on rising did not find himself assailed, with cries of "Balfour ! Balfour !" and was not refused a hearing. The more democratic Canadian Society of London assembled at the Grand Hotel and had two Dukes amongst its guests—his Grace of Argyll who very fairly said that whether men call themselves Unionists or Radicals, all desired to promote the union of the Empire, and his Grace of Marlborough, who deserves credit for the enthusiasm with which he discharged his duties in and out of Parliament as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Of the other events of the day I can only refer to the large gathering of children which was addressed by Lord Meath, the Bishop of Hereford, styled by those who are not too generous as a Little Englander of the Little Englanders, and by others. I rather fancy that it was in this speech that the pugnacious Bishop told the excellent story that is now going the rounds. A schoolmaster, perhaps Dr. Perceval himself, in his Clifton days was sympathising with a man who had just sent his boy to a public school—let us say Eton—for the first time. The schoolmaster remarked how difficult it must have been to find exactly the right thing to say to his son. "Indeed, yes," was the immediate answer "I couldn't make up my mind for a long time whether to advise him to take to bowling or batting."

THE LIBERAL PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

A witty henchman of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on being asked why the [illegible] [illegible] an imitation of [illegible] and [illegible] have established the Liberal Social Council replied ; "Well, we must show that we also have some countesses on our side." If that is all that can be said in defence of this feeble imitation of the Primrose League I am afraid that those Liberals—and there are many—who refuse to have anything to do with the Social Council are not likely to change their minds on the subject, although the Liberal party may be, as it thinks, superior to the other side in the number of its adherents who come under the head of "intellectuals", it certainly cannot compete with the Conservatives in Countesses, and it is always a risky thing to invite injurious comparisons. I do not know what the Liberal Social Council may become in course of time, but at present it has not adopted the plan of calling its members by the honorific names dear to the Primrose Leaguers, and hitherto has mainly confined itself to "receptions" concerts and so forth. A very clever liberal lady whose name is well-known in aristocratic circles and who thinks that her party can get on very well without Social Councils, said to a friend of mine that when the Countess of ——receives at these miscellaneous parties she shakes hands with the arrivals without even condescending to look at them and sometimes with head averted. But this, I utterly refuse to believe. Feline amenities are not unknown even in politics. Apropos, I met the other day a lady who is distinguished for the zeal with which she advocates the claims of her sex to the franchise and honoured me by asking whether I was on the side of the angels, though she did not put it quite in those words. I replied, as I thought, diplomatically that while I must admit the importance of the minority who demanded votes I could not say that the bulk of the ladies with whom I had the privilege of being acquainted felt under any disability at present. "All intellectual women" she sharply and severely replied "are in favour of our demand and what you say is exactly what was said by the slaves when they were offered their liberty." "But"—I ventured to say "if they did not eagerly embrace the opportunity of becoming free, was it not because they were like children and were doubtful of their ability to adequately provide for themselves in the altered conditions presented to them," "And so are women, children" was the answer. Needless to say I did not pursue the conversation any further. In fact I immediately collapsed. But I wondered to myself what the fair lady would have said if I, a mere male, had dared to say that women are children !

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The "Times", I see, devotes a leading article to what it calls the important paper read last week before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Dr. Creighton on the above subject. It is often useful, we are told, to be compelled to re-consider accepted opinions, and to bring the evidence which has been adduced in support of them once more before the tribunal of inquiry. Dr. Creighton is a man of science, who has been remarkably exempt from any tendency to submit his independent judgment to the sway of current opinion ; and at the Society of Arts "he shook himself completely free of the views and teaching of those whom he described as bacteriologists, and appeared to claim for himself a more excellent position as an epidemiologist ; thus reverting to the term, expressive of a student of the causes and course of epidemic disease, which was current before bacilli had been seriously included among the former." While the "Times" does not expect to see the bacteriologists embracing Dr. Creighton, it points out that his recommendations, if they could be carried into action, would have none but a salutary influence upon the populations concerned. Might it not be possible, asks the leading journal "to take some limited plague centre as the scene of an experiment, to destroy the existing houses, to disinfect the soil by ploughing, by drainage, and by fire, and, without entering unduly into rivalry with Cæsar Augustus, to find a village of mud habitations, and to leave it with buildings of brick or stone ? Such an experiment would in no way be a rejection of the doctrines of bacteriology ; it would simply be a practical application of pre-existing knowledge for the purpose of giving object lessons to the native population." The suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the Government of India who ought to be, and doubtless is, superior to the prejudices and jealousies from which, I suppose, not even the noble profession of medicine is not altogether exempt.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Your late Finance Minister, Sir Edward Law, had not been long in London before he received the high and rare compliment of being received by his Majesty, an honour that is not always accorded even to ex-Lieutenant-Governors. Sir Edward was one of the guests at a dinner given last night by the Broiderers' Company at the Whitehall Rooms. The Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India and his father Viscount Midleton were also the guests of the Broiderers, who though they do not rank amongst the greatest of the Livery Companies and have no palatial hall of their own are distinguished for their hospitality.

I have to record with regret the death, at Folkestone, of Mr. Francis Helme Forth, who for so long a period had charge of the P. & O. Company's West-End Office and who in that capacity was known to many people in India. His unfailing patience and courtesy won him the respect of all. Who came into contact with him, while by his personal friends he was simply beloved for his kindness of heart. He had attained the advanced age of 77.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 26TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, Captain J. R. London, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mail of the 26th May. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Lt C A
Ballivala, Mr
Currie, Mr A J
Ellis, Mrs E
Hunt, Miss A
Ingram, Mr H
Murton, Miss A
Mathewson, Mr R G
Poppleton, Miss
Palmers, Capt

Petoreathley, Mr
Reay, Maj E H
Reay Mrs B
Rai, Dr D
Stroogs, Mrs
Slaytor, Mr H
Strong, Mr H S and inft
Sturrock, Mr D
Smith, Rev J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Lt G H
Allen, Mr B
Advani, Dr D G
Anderson, Lt G H
Beattie, Mr M H
Carter Capt S P
Crotts, Lt-Col A M
Carpenter, Mr and Mrs W H
Cardale, Mr
Fraser, Mr J N
Goldspink, Mr C
Hiett, Mr W
Hodgins, Mr R
Davar, Mr D D
Johnstone, Mr H

Jenkins, Sir Lawrence
Jogelkesbar, Mr B
Kenny Dr W
Kaplan, Mr and Mrs J
Lowe, Miss C A
Mathews, Capt C L
Naraphal, Mr
Penton, Mr J
Peay, Miss
Roxley, Mr R
Saxley, Mr H B
Seu, Mr N C
Trooson Lt N P Act
Thacker, Mr R L
Warrack, Mr A Noel

FROM BRINDISI.

Clarke, Mr F W
Crowley, Mr A
Balgort, Dr J

Katz Mr and Mrs
Wright, Lt-Col
Young, Mr and Mrs C P R

FROM ADEN.

Bhumgia Cochall, Mr
Chumial Venas, Mr
Gubbins, Surg-Genl
Jackery, Ahmed Mr

Maud Salah wife and inft
Martins, Mr
Ebil Reekman and Jenabboy

FROM PORT SAID—Carbery, Mr J A

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME-WARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Persia, to Marseilles and London with the Indian Mails of 10th June :—

Alder Miss
Allen Mr H W
Anita Madame
Aibrow Mr W
Barge Mr Kenneth
Barton Mr
Beald Mr
Beardsell Mr W A
Bevar Mr J D
Bollam Mr E
Boyd Mr A E
Cook Mr D A
Carlton Mr H D
Chalmers Dr T
Colley Mr T H
Cooper Mr
Downing Mr F
Down Mr
Denham Mrs and child
Davidson Mr D H
Eustace Mr S
Finnis Capt J F
Flade Mr D H
Gregson Mr C B
Goodfellow Mrs and inft
Govinda Minnon Mr K V
Graham Mr D N
Greer Hon R T
Greer Mrs
Hacking Mr J H
Hacking Mrs and inft
Handcock Mr E F
Hamilton Mr W F
Henry Major-Genl G
Hill Mrs two children and infant
Horn Mr R
Hutchinson Mr J
Holmes Mr C H
Irving Mr J
Jones Mrs Goring

Jenkin Mr Joseph
King Col H T
Lawson Mr Digby
Levy Mr and Mrs H A and child
Maoras Mr W
Madan Mr J A
Mengens Mr E E
Moore Col R
Murray Mr A
McCormack Mr K
McLean Mr A
Nicol Mr
Nuttall Capt
Parry Mr and Mrs
Price Capt C L
Powell Rev H and Mrs
Robertson Mrs and two children
Pearce Mr J E
Robinson Mr L J W
Rudra Mr S K
Russell Mr
Sanders Slater Mrs
Sen Mr
Sherer Major L C
Spence Mr N H
Sultan Singh Mr
Scott Mr L W
Tredinnick Mr Herbert
Thornton Mr P S
Urquhart Mr F
Weldon Mr W L
Walmsley Mr and Mrs W H
Waring Mr M L
Wethen Mr and Mrs F B
Wethen Mrs and inft
Wild Mr E A
Wilkins Mr A D
Young Mrs C A
Young Maj and Mrs F de C

OPPONENTS of vivisection have good reason to congratulate themselves, as they did at the annual meeting of the London Society on the increase in the number of their supporters, and on the more enlightened public view taken of their campaign. They are no longer regarded as sentimental faddists. They are no longer prophets crying in the wilderness. Their voices are recognised as those of sane and earnest people, their arguments compel that serious consideration for which in past time they appealed in vain. It is not only because [illegible] [illegible] is the very spirit of the age, [illegible] public opinion, under the guidance of [illegible]

QUEEN'S ROAD OVER-BRIDGES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS.

THE Chamber of Commerce, under date Bombay, 7th June, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch :—

SIR,—On the 10th of November last year, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had the honour of addressing you on the subject of local communications in the City and Island of Bombay.

2. In their letter they stated that, in their opinion, the time has come when the whole subject of communications in Bombay must really be grappled with comprehensively, and they welcomed the enquiry Government had put before them as evidence of a desire to consider the question.

3. In a further paragraph they pointed out that on account of the many new works now in progress—the new Dock, the Port Trust Railway, the new Cotton Green and Grain depot at Mazagon the many schemes of the Improvement Trust, and the introduction of electric tram cars—a complete railway scheme for the City as a whole was most necessary, and they added in conclusion that "unless a decision in the matter is arrived at shortly the re-arrangement of the City on sound lines, seems hardly possibly."

4. To this letter my Committee regret Government have not responded, nor, so far as my Committee are aware have they since consulted the leading citizens of Bombay on a subject on which it can hardly be denied they are well qualified to give an opinion.

5. My Committee understand that Government will very shortly be acquiring land for the construction of a narrow overbridge at the Marine Lines, which is likely to be sanctioned at an early date. It seems clear from this, and from the fact that to complete an Improvement Trust scheme of a new road across the Island another bridge is to be built between the level crossing at Chowpatty and the French Bridge that Government have no intention of doing away with the B. B. and C I. Railway from Grant Road to Colaba. It was inferred in the Chamber's letter that on the transfer of the Cotton Green to Mazagon, the goods traffic on the line now running along the sea front will be largely reduced, and if an effective system of electric cars was established between Church Gate and Grant Road on a reasonable basis of cost it was contended that the traffic running along the line from Grant Road to Church Gate would probably be mainly from Stations north of Grant Road, which it was held, could be dealt with to greater advantage on the other side of the Island. In again urging this view for the consideration of Government, my Committee would beg to point out that if these two overbridges are built as intended the development of the sea front on a scale worthy of the City of Bombay is likely in their opinion to be postponed almost indefinitely. The Railway along the sea front is an obstacle to the opening up of the land to the West, and until it is cleared away the Queen's Road with its three stations must ever remain cramped and unworthy, of the City. The Committee of the Chamber are well aware that the Improvement Trust new road must be brought to the sea, and if the railway did not exist this could be done on the flat ; and they would urge that the true solution of the problem of the Queen's Road and of the necessity for establishing a good electric tram service from Grant Road to Church Gate and Colaba, running either along the Queen's Road or on the track now used by the Railway—a system which would not run through the native town—is to do away with the Railway South of Grant Road and to construct a wide carriage road along the sea front from the foot of Malabar Hill to beyond the Wodehouse Bridge. If this could be decided on, the two new overbridges—unsightly structures as they always must be—would not be necessary, and Bombay would at last possess a road freed from the trammels of a railway alongside ; which has been desired for years, and, which is was hoped that now whilst so much is being done for the improvement of the City, Government would ere this have taken seriously in hand.

6. My Committee would therefore respectfully beg to request that before work is undertaken on either of the bridges contemplated,—which, it is understood, will cost with their approaches 15 lakhs of rupees—the question of local communications and of the problem of the sea face be considered on the spot by a Committee appointed by Government composed partly of local representatives, who are fully conversant with the City's needs and aspirations.—I have, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

MOTORING IN BOMBAY.

ACCUSED AQUITTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent Grennan charged Louis Soncin, motor-car driver in the service of the Taj Mahal Hotel, with driving his motor-car on the 16th May last in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Miss Mary Carvalho, examined by Superintendent Grennan said she was in the employ of the Bombay Telephone Company. On the evening of the 16th May last she was going to the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms. In order to do that she had to cross the road from right to left in a diagonal direction. It was about 6-30 p.m. She crossed the road and when she was about five paces from the Home, she heard a horn of motor car blown twice at the Wellington Fountain. She moved further to the left and walked straight on towards the direction of the Home. She thought she was quite safe as the road was clear and the motor car had sufficient room to pass on her right. Instead of that she found the car directly upon her. She had to walk four or five paces to reach the gate of the Home, She therefore came into the road when her skirt was caught by the car. She was thrown violently to the ground. She did not remember what happened for two or three minutes afterwards. When she came to herself she saw a number of gentlemen near her and was removed in a carriage to the hospital. She had been in the hospital for seventeen days and was still under treatment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said she had clear recollection of what took place immediately before the accident. She was not confused in any way, She had then already crossed to the left. The driver did not see her crossing. He was to the extreme left of the road she fell to the right of the car. She did not know that the accident took place on the right side of the road.

In answer to the Court, witness said she did not see the car coming on to her until the last moment. Her only escape was in going to the right. She did not hear the horn until the car was close upon her.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said the accused looked after her comforts in the hospital and paid the bill.

The accused in his statement to the Court said :—"On the 16th May last I was driving in a motor car from the Apollo Bunder towards the Bandstand On coming up to the corner of Maye Road, I noticed some persons on the road and blew the horn several times. The young lady whose name I now learn is Miss. Carvalho, was crossing the road from right to left. Seeing the car she hastened on a little and I took a turn a little to the right to pass behind her. Just then however, Miss. Carvalho suddenly turned and ran backwards. To avoid collision with her I again took a sharp turn to the left, but Miss. Carvalho fell downon the right side of the car. I stopped the car on the spot and rendered all assistance I could to the young lady. I was on the left side of the road and the car was going at a speed of six to eight miles an hour. I am in charge of the Taj Mahal motor-cars. I was for eighteen months in the service of the Duke of Manchester in London and drove his 80 H. P. car there, before coming to India. I have driven motor cars in many races in London and Paris. I am very sorry for the accident, but it was not due to any fault or carelessnes of mine. Had Miss Carvalho gone on to the left as she intended to do in the firstinstance, there would not have been any accident."

Mr. Henry Porson, examined by Mr. Kapadia for the defence said on the 16th May last he hired a Taj Mahal Hotel motor car, It was being driven by the accused, He had three ladies in his company. They were going from the Apollo Bunder towards the Bandstand. Just as they came up to the corner of the Mayo Road, they saw Miss Carvalho cross the road from right to left. The accused turned to the right to avoid her. After that Miss Carvalho went on to the left and then stopped a little and went back. On seeing that an accident would occur the accused turned his car to the left. It was a severe turn in order to save the young lady's life. He saw her fall. If Miss Carvalho had gone on to the left the accident would not have occurred.

The Magistrate in giving his decision of the case said the only question he had to consider was whether the accused drove his car in a rash and negligent manner or whether this was a pure accident. The speed at which the car was being driven up to the moment of the accident was variously stated. The accused put it at six to seven miles an hour and Mr. Kiddle at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. His Worship did not propose to suggest that any particular speed was a safe or a reckless speed, The question of speed was entirely a question of circumstances, and the driver who drove at six miles an hour would in certain circumstances be rash ; while under other circumstances his Worship could well imagine that twenty miles an hour would not be a rash speed. At the time in question the road appeared by the evidence to have been reasonably clear. It was not suggested that the accused in avoiding some one else knocked down Miss Carvalho She was apparently at the time the only foot passenger whom it was necessary to take steps at the moment to avoid. She was crossing the road in front of the car. And his worship had no doubt on the evidence that the car came upon her entirely as a surprise. She did not see it until it appeared to be about to run over her. Then the Court had no doubt whatever she became confused and instead of keeping on, or standing still, he hastily stepped back and thereby frustrated the object of the accused in breaking off to the right. Even then the accused did not lose his presence of mind, but immediately allowed the course of the car to the left and apparently would have avoided an accident, had not Miss Carvalho's skirt caught in the car and thrown her down. The accused was not driving at an excessive speed—taking it that the accused had an equal right to the use of the road with pedestrians. It was clear from the fact [illegible] car was brought up instantly and to hold that the speed was excessive simply because an accident happened would be absurd. It appeared to the Court that [illegible] occurrence was purely and simply [illegible] and that the accused was not [illegible] rash and negligent driving. The [illegible] Mr. Grennan [illegible] Court to express its [illegible] along the road. [illegible]

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

Final general memorandum on the [illegible] crop of the season 1904-05.

General.—The area under wheat in 1904, not a record is the highest [illegible] the decade, about 5 million acres greater [illegible] the previous year, and this year's area of 28,23[illegible] fall of less than one per cent. The [illegible] has diminished by about 2,100[illegible] nearly 22 per cent. and the [illegible] vinces, where the effects of frost and [illegible] general causes of injury to the cr[illegible] most disastrous, account for 1 1-2 million [illegible] the deficiency. Fortunately little injury occurred in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where the yield is consi[illegible] above the normal, though harvesting has [illegible] retarded by some weeks. In making compari[illegible] with 1904 it must be remembered that the yield that year was abnormally [illegible] exceeding previous record by 1,600 000 tons, and this ye[illegible] outturn of 7 1-2 million tons is still well above average. This estimate does not include the c[illegible] grown in the Native States of the P[illegible].

Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. Wheat in the British districts of the P[illegible] cov[illegible] 7,712,000 acres or slightly less than the [illegible] of 1904 but the yield of 2 855 000 tons has [illegible] by 7 per cent. The effect of frost was to [illegible] harvesting operations by two or three w[illegible] to convert what would have been a bump[illegible] into one about 12 per cent,. above the normal. [illegible] the area 882,000 acres and the yield 327,000 [illegible] the North-West Frontier Province have fallen [illegible] 11 per cent. The cold has not affected the yield [illegible] the crop has matured late.

United Provinces.—The area in the United Provinces was expected to exceed 8 million acres, but has now been returned at 7 667,000 ac[illegible] or 1-2 per cent. less than in 1904. T[illegible] crop was most promising till the [illegible] December, since, when owing to frosts of [illegible] cedent severity and rust brought on by damp [illegible] cloudy weather enormous damage was done [illegible] cially in the southern and central districts. The estimated outturn of 1 897,000 tons is 1-3 million tons or 41 per cent less than in 1904 and is 24 and 12 per cent below the average yield of the preceding five and ten years respectively.

Bengal.—The area of 1,455,500 acres is about 1-[illegible] per cen. below last year's area and the estimated [illegible] mal. Frost, rain, and hail did considerable damage in Bihar when the bulk of the crop is grown and reduced the previous estimate of the yield from 9[illegible] to 75 per cent of the normal, which represents 444,10[illegible] tons or 16 per cent less than the yield of 1904.

Central Provinces (including Berar).—The area of 3,493,000 acres is 3 1-2 per cent, larger than in 1904 and 42 and 17 per cent. above the quinquennial and decennial averages. Damage from frost was serious only in the Saugor district and frost rust only in Jubbulpore while the winter rains were favourable in Berar than in the other districts. The outturn is the same as estimated in March, namely, 92 per cent, of the normal, equivalent to a gross yield of 849,000 tons compared with 821,400 tons in 1904.

Bombay (including Sind).—The general result is an outturn of, 469,000 tons (124,000 in Sind) from 2 625,000 acres (511,000 in Sind), or a decrease compared with last year's crop of about 5 per cent., in area and 39 per cent., in yield. The crop suffered first from want of moisture and later from excessive cold.

Hyderabad.—The yield in Hyderabad on 1,127,030 acres is returned at 89,600 tons as against 400,500 tons for an almost equal area in the previous year, but as the rainfall was deficient the yield may not exceed 75,000 tons.

Rajputana and Central India.—The area in Rajputana of 1.038 000 acres is 6 per cent., less than in the preceding year, but the yield is proportionately much worse, being 33 per cent. smaller. Similarly the yield in Central India of 449,000 tons is 7 per cent, smaller than in 1903 though the area of 2 000,000 acres is 12 per cent. larger.

Exports and Prices.—The exports during the last five years have been :

	Tons
1900-01	2,501
1901-02	366,091
1902-03	514,807
1903-04	1,295,565
1904-05	2,150,025

The following figures represent the quantities (in sers) sold for a rupee in the first half of the months mentioned :

		Panjab	United Provinces	Central Provinces	Bombay
March	1901	11·25	10·5	8·87	9·19
,,	1902	15·56	14·31	12·75	9·19
,,	1903	15·01	14·75	13·32	[illegible]
,,	1904	16·85	15·67	14·76	[illegible]
,,	1905	14·81	12·13	14·06	[illegible]
April	,,	15·31	12·93	14·76	12·33

OILSEEDS.

Final general memorandum on the winter oilseeds (linseed, rape and mustard) crop of the season (1904-05) :—

General.—The total area of 3,035,500 acres under linseed and 3.626 000 acres under rapeseed and mustard is in each case slightly greater than [the large] area of 1904. The inclement conditions of [illegible] frosts followed by damp and [illegible] weather, which have seriously diminished the outturn of wheat, have caused still greater damage to the more delicate oilseed crops. Thus pure linseed with a yield of 290,000 tons shows a deterioration of nearly 37 per cent. but the total outturn of 540 000 tons for pure rapeseed is only 13 1-2 per cent lower, as two-thirds of that crop is grown in Bengal, where it has not done badly. Mixed rape in the United Provinces has, however, decreased by 38 per cent to 336 000 tons according to the very rough estimates for that crop.

United Provinces.—The area under pure linseed in the United Provinces is 15 per cent below the record area of last year. Its condition was very promising in December, but the crop suffered even more than wheat from the severity of posts, of the frosts of January and February, and where it survived the frost, was badly attacked with rust, so that the estimated yield is only 51,800 tons or 64 per cent less than the yield of 1904. From similar causes and damage by locusts pure rapeseed, of which the area amounting to 123,000 acres has increased by 5 per cent has yielded only 18,800 tons or 37 per cent less than in 1904. The estimated outturn of linseed and rapeseed grown as a mixture with other crops and gathered chiefly for local consumption is 49 000 tons and 33,000 tons, repectively, as against 105,000 and 54,000 tons last year, but these estimates are highly conjectural.

Bengal.—The area sown with linseed in Bengal is returned at 815,700 acres, nearly 12 per cent less than last year, and with rapeseed at 1901,300 about the same as last year. Serious damage was done in February by hail, frost, and rain, chiefly in the districts of Bihar and the Rajshahi Division, where the bulk of the crop is grown. Linseed is therefore estimated to yield the equivalent of 62 per cent of the normal or 111,500 tons which is 34 per cent less than the large yield of last year. Rapeseed has done much better, for it is estimated to yield 83 per cent of the normal or 358,800 tons, that is not quite 2 per cent less than the fair crop of 1904.

Assam.—The area of the mustard crop of Assam (including the permanently-settled portions of Goalpara and Sylhet) is reported to be 159,3000 acres, or about 7 per cent less than in 1904, and the yield of 28,400 tons, roughly estimated at 75 per cent of the norm l, shows a fall of 2 1-2 per cent.

Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.—The area under rapeseed in the Punjab amounting to 1 210,800 acres is 16 per per cent more than last year and not much below the record area of 1900 01. The severe frost of January and February were, however, disastrous, and, taking a lenient view of the damage, the yield is estimated at 119 330 tons or 25 per cent less than in 1904. The small rapeseed crop of the North-West Frontier Province was threatened with extinction but rallied under favourable influences. The area is 55,700 acres and and the yield 8,240 tons, a decrease compared with 1904 of 57 per cent. and 51 per cent respectively.

Central Provinces (including Berar).—The area under linseed of 933,900 is 6 per cent less than the area of 1904, the fall being in Berar, where the extension of cotton is driving out linseed and other crops. Linseed being a delicate crop was unable to support the unusual inclemency of the season and the estimated yield of 77, 700 tons (11,000 tons in Berar) is 19 per cent less than last year. The fall in Berar alone is nearly 41 per cent owing to insufficient moisture and damage by hail.

Bombay (including Sind).—Compared with 1904 the area under linseed in Bombay, amounting to 448,000 acres, has risen by 17 per cent, but the yield of 21,5000 1-2tons has fallen by 32 1-2 per cent. The rapeseed area of 87,800 acres has, however, fallen by 28 per cent and the yield of [illegible] tons by 74 per cent. Linseed suffered from excessive cold, deficient moisture and disease, [illegible] frost and deficient water-supply, particularly in Sind, were destructive to the rapeseed crop.

Hyderabad.—Linseed in Hyderabad covered a very large area, namely, 778,830 acres, compared with 539,200 acres an increase of 47 per cent [illegible] 1904. The yield of 33,470 tons is, however, only 32 per cent, better as failure of the late rains affected the crop.

Prices and Exports.—Last year the prices of both linseed and rapeseed fell to the lowest level known in recent years. Prices have again risen this year, the being rapid in the last three months.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COUNCIL.

THE election by the Senate of a Fellow of the Bombay University to be recommended to the Governor of Bombay for nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations only will take place, in accordance with the regulations already forwarded, in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. on Friday the 23rd June 1905.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., is the only candidate proposed. Overleaf are the names of the gentlemen who have proposed and seconded him as a candidate for election :—Proposers :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Batty, M.A., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar, K.C.I.E., M.A. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B, Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, L. M., the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., Seconders :—The Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, M. Inst. C.E. the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, L. M, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L.M. and S., and Mr. D. G. Padhye M.A.

ANTWERP has sent an invitation to the Shipping Federation to [illegible] a visit, in order to appreciate the [illegible] improvements of the port. A number of shipowners and representatives of the [illegible] districts of the country are [illegible] the [illegible] trip. Something more than [illegible] may be expected [illegible] the outcome [illegible] exchanged, and [illegible] an increase of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and development [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible]

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The meeting, which was quite unmolested by the authorities, was attended by over 500 women, including 50 delegates from the provinces. The assembly deplored the fact that the general assembly of the Zemstvos ignored the claims of women to political equality.

RE-ACTIONARY INCITEMENTS.

The Warsaw correspondent of the "Standard" reported on May 22 :—

At the present moment the country is being inundated with appeals to the peasants and to the proletaries in towns, calling on the common people to rise against the gentlefolk. These proclamations are freely promulgated, whereas any persons caught distributing far less dangerous appeals on the other side are promptly incarcerated. The following extract from one such loyalist proclamation suffices to indicate the character of the agitation progressing under the fostering care of the officials of the bureaucracy :—

"All, or nearly all the municipalities and Zemstvos are gangs of thieves, in the interests of the gentlefolks. It is these gentry who have brought sedition and disorder into the empire. They deny the Czar because they covet his place. They deny the orthodox faith because they do not believe in God. They deny the Fatherland because they are acting with the enemies of the Fatherland, with the Jews, the Poles, and other foreigners, thus slaying the true servants of the Czar. The time has now arrived to rout out this educated riff-raff. Enter the names of these seditious rioters in towns and villages on your lists. Form yourselves into clubs and let us smash them anywhere and anyhow, by night, from behind, or through windows, and by every means which may be effective against such blackguards."

There is much in this proclamation that is unprintable, but the extracts given are sufficient to show the responsibility that the bureaucracy seem prepared to assume. The bureaucracy apparently reckons on using the proletariat to coerce the malcontents of the better classes, the military being afterwards used to quell passions purposely roused in the common people. It is a daring policy, but it involves incalculable risks in view of the large number of subjects of other States resident in Russia.

FRANCE AND THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, May 16 "Times."—The decision of the French Government to send a special mission to represent France at the marriage of the German Crown Prince is not intended as anything more than a mere act of international courtesy, as is customary on such occasions.

The members of the mission which is to represent France at the marriage of the German Crown Prince have been selected, and are currently reported to be as follows :—The head of the mission will be the Military Governor of Lyons, General Lacroix, who will be accompanied by Rear-Admiral de Marolles; M. Francois Arago, deputy for the Alpes-Maritimes; Col. Chabaud, of the President's Military Household; and a high official of the Foreign Office, M. Guillemin. General Lacroix and Col. Chabaud were both in attendance on King Edward during his first stay in Paris.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

THE EASTERN PROTECTORATE.

Berlin, May 19 (Reuter).—The "Kolnische Zeitung" to-day, in an obviously inspired article, denies the correctness of the conclusions drawn by some newspapers that the recent assemblage of high ecclesiastical dignitaries at Metz and the simultaneous presence of the Emperor indicated an intention on the part of Germany to take over the right of exercising the protection over Christians in the East which is claimed by France.

The article continues :—Germany does not recognise this right assumed by France on the strength of antiquated treaties, but maintains that German subjects stand under German jurisdiction and protection, this being also the standpoint of other nations such as Russia and Italy. France despite her dissensions with the Roman Catholic Church, continues to lay great emphasis on the points that the very decorative but sadly tattered mantle of protection of Christians in the East should not be taken away from her. Germany would not accept such a protectorate, even if it were offered her. No, such offer has however, been made nor is there any prospect of such a thing, as Germany is unable to see what advantage she could derive from being saddled with the endless annoyances, resulting from such an office.

ROUMANIA AND TURKEY.

Vienna, May 22 " Standard ".—After last Friday's selamlik Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, urged the Sultan to give satisfaction to the Roumanian demands for the recognition of the civil rights of the Kutzo-Vlachs, which are now officially supported by Germany and Italy. A further mark of German sympathy will be given by the presence of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, by the special invitation of King Charles, at the ceremony of the inauguration of the Kustendje Constantinople submarine cable on 28th inst. before which date it is confidently expected that all difficulties will have been arranged.

Constantinople, May 23 " (Times.)"—An Imperial Irade promulgated to-day recognises the right of the Kutzo-Vlach communities to be admitted to the administrative councils on the same footing as other communities, and directs that facilities shall be given to professors nominated by the said communities for the inspection of schools and for the fulfilment of legal formalities for the opening of new schools.

MACEDONIA.

Vienna, May 19 ("Times").—There is reason to suppose that in order to avoid misunderstandings in connection with the proposed restoration to Albania of the Albanian districts of Macedonia, any scheme of rearrangement will be submitted by Austria-Hungary and Italy to the other Powers before being recommended for adopting to the Turkish Government.

Vienna May 22.—It is stated on good authority that the Powers are about to address to the Greek Government a collective protest against the encouragement openly given to the Grek bands in Macedonia, and warning Greece in plain language of the serious risks she will run if this dangerous policy be further pursued.

AURTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy's mission to Vienna on May 24 to arrive at an understanding with the King in reference to the coalition programme ended in complete failure. Count Andrassy stayed 45 minutes in the Hofburg, recited the Hungarian coalition programme, which the Monarch already knows by heart, and received the intimation that no further military concessions are possible. No other issue was raised, and the chances of finding a different basis for an understanding between the Crown and the coalition were not discussed. Count Andrassy departed in the afternoon for Buda-Pesth to announce his failure to the coalition leaders.

Two French doctors, M. Magnan and M. Dubuisson, appointed in agreement between Princess Louise of Coburg's counsel, Maitre Albert Clemenceau, and the Court of Austria to examine the mental state of that lady, have handed in their report, concluding that she is of perfectly sound mind.

GERMANY.

The Secretary of State for the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, recently condemned the activity of the Navy League in the Reichstag; and now the Kaiser himself has publicly adopted a similar attitude. The exact form in which the Emperor expressed his disapproval of the League's propaganda is not publicly known. It appears however, that a few days ago, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the foreign branches of the League, the president and and vice-president addressed a telegram to the Emperor containing the usual expressions of loyalty and devotion. In place of the customary gracious acknowledgement, a reply was received which expressed his Majesty's disapproval of the activity of the Navy League in characteristically emphatic terms, with the result that both Major-Gen. Menges and Major-Gen. Reim recognised the desirability of retiring from their official positions.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes a curious official communication from Berlin, in which the responsibility for the telegram which caused the resignation of the president and vice-president of the German Navy League is ascribed to the Emperor. The journal emphasises the fact that the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, knew nothing whatever of this despatch until it had been sent. The telegram was not sent from Metz, as at first believed, but from Sicily, towards the end of the Emperor's Mediterranean trip. The Kaiser sent the telegram entirely at his own initiative.

According to information derived from other sources, it appears that the Emperor sent the telegram in question owing to representations made to him during the Mediterranean trip by one of his invited guests. Members of the Navy League claim that this personage contrived to give the Emperor a false impression of the character and activity of the organisation, and declare that the rebuke is based upon misconception.

The communication in the "Kolnische Zeitung" has attracted considerable attention, because it conveys the impression that Count von Bulow particularly desires to disavow all connection with the Imperial rebuke to the Navy League.

"C.-B." has performed the agreeable task at Newcastle of speculating on what he will do with power when he gets it. Like the boy with a promised apple hanging in front of him, he talks a great deal about when and how he will bite it. But there is a great difference between promise and performance, and, if the Liberal Leader ("C.-B." or another) ever gets to grips with a programme for his Party, he will find that its inception in Parliament is none so easy as the adoption of amiable and visionary schemes on the platform. These optimistic forecasts and fierce denunciations of the Government do not go far towards putting the Opposition in. We have yet to hear the noise of some other Liberal Leader's counterblast to "C.-B.'s" last excursion in word-spinning. And, while the slight wounds in the torn Party are in process of granulation, those of our [illegible] still gape as wide as a church door. [illegible] this [illegible] Liberal programme remains delicately vague and naturally so, for to give it definite shape is to be crushed between the rocks of irreconcilable ideals.

LUX[illegible] THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and [illegible] Soap is pleasant [illegible] whitens and softens [illegible]" writes Constance Howard, Countess [illegible] "[illegible] give much satisfaction." [illegible] SULPHUR SOAP is a highly [illegible] Luxury for the toilet, bath [illegible] the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy [illegible]. Delicately perfumed. All [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

In House of Commons, on Monday, May 22,—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the number of deaths from plague in India from Jan. 1, 1905, to the week ending April 1 last; whether he will give the latest information in his possession as to the mortality from plague during the month of April; and, whether he will arrange for the publication of the weekly tabular returns of plague in the English newspapers.

Mr. Brodrick: From Jan 1 to the week ending April 1 inclusive the number of plague deaths in India was 471,744. In April, for the four weeks ending April 29, the mortality was 215,961. Under arrangements lately made, the plague mortality in each calendar month would be reported by telegram, and communicated regularly to the Press.

EARTHQUAKE COMPENSATION TO GOORKHAS.

On Tuesday, May 23,—Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the special terms under which Goorkhas are enlisted in the Indian Army, he can state what steps, if any, the Government of India propose to take in order to compensate them for the losses sustained in the recent earthquake.

Mr. Brodrick: It is not correct to say that Goorkhas are enlisted on special terms so far as any claim to compensation is concerned, but recommendations for special consideration to those who have suffered have been submitted by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the decision of the Government of India will shortly be notified.

YELLOW FEVER AND MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that the efforts of the Mexican Government and the Superior Board of Health at Mexico to stamp out yellow fever and all malarial diseases by exterminating the mosquito by the adoption of certain scientific methods have met with considerable success; and, whether, having regard to the fact that malarial fevers are constantly prevailing in parts of India, he will cause inquiries to be made in connection with the Mexico experiment with the object of giving it a trial in India.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen a pamphlet on the subject by the Superior Board of Health at Mexico, and propose to send a copy of it to the Government of India. Experiments of a somewhat similar kind have for some time past been in progress in India and the experts conducting them are doubtless aware of what is being done in the same direction in other parts of the world.

AFGHANISTAN TREATY.

On Wednesday, May 24,—Mr. J. F. Hope asked the Secretary of State for India, whether the text of the treaty with Afghanistan, published in the "Times" was accurate, and when the official copy would be distributed to members.

Mr. Brodrick: The text of the treaty, as, published in the "Times," is as far as I know, substantially accurate. The distribution of copies will take place in the course of the next few hours. The paper was laid on the table last night, and, was, therefore accessible to members in the Vote Office. But no copy was sent to any newspapers.

THE ADEN FRONTIER FORCE.

Sir Carne Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to grant a medal to the Aden Frontier Force.

Mr. Brodrick: As I informed my hon. and gallant friend on Feb. 22 last, it is not proposed to grant a medal to the Aden Hinterland Delimitation Commission escort, as the military authorities who have again been consulted do not recommend it.

PROPOSED COLLEGE AT SRINAGAR.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Maharaja of Cashmere has made representations to the Government of India with reference to the establishment of a college at Srinagar; whether the British Resident has refused to sanction this proposal; and, if so, whether he will state the grounds upon which the objections of the Resident are based.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first two questions is in the negative.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Thursday May 25—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether, in view of the fact that no opportunity has been given this session for the discussion of Indian affairs, he will arrange for the Indian Budget to be taken at an early date after the Whitsuntide Recess.

Mr. Balfour said that he was anxious, if possible to bring on the Indian Budget early this year, and he had been considering the matter with his right hon. friend the Secretary for India. He could not give a pledge, but he still hoped to be able to carry out some plan by which an early discussion would be secured. (Hear, hear.)

INDIA AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Herbert Samuel asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether it is proposed that the Indian Government should be represented at the Colonial Conference of 1906; if it is, whether such representation was contemplated by the resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1902, which suggested the summoning of another Conference in 1906; and, if the Indian Government is to be represented without such suggestion having been made, whether he will state the reason for this change from the ordinary composition of colonial conferences.

Sir C. Dilke asked whether, in addition to the representation of India, steps would be taken to give due weight to the interests of the Crown Colonies and other dominions of his Majesty.

Mr. Balfour: If the conference of 1906 meets before a dissolution it will be, of course, the conference contemplated by the resolution of the conference which met in 1902. This resolution did not suggest either Indian or Crown Colony representation.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: Will the right hon. gentleman [illegible] proposals for Colonial preference will be debated at that conference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: I do not know what ground the hon. gentleman has for thinking that the Government mean to make proposals to that conference on the subject.

Sir C. Dilke: Is the right hon. gentleman not aware that at the last conference we were informed—of course the full report was never published, but we were informed—that someone was present on behalf of India?

Mr. Balfour: Well, I have refreshed my memory this morning of the resolution actually passed at the conference—

Sir C. Dilke: I do not mean the resolution.

Mr. Balfour: It is that on which the question was based, and that resolution will be strictly followed, as far as we are concerned, supposing the conference meets before a dissolution.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: Are we to understand that, as India is not to be represented at that conference, no resolutions arrived at by the conference propounding a scheme of imperial preference will form the basis of a scheme to be submitted to the electorate at the next election? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour: I really think that the hon. gentleman is travelling far beyond the question originally put, and I would suggest to him that these are questions which will probably be debated on another occasion.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN TEHERAN AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the construction of the telegraph land line between Teheran and the frontier of India via Kerman and Robat, is yet completed or when such completion may be expected; and whether this line, when completed, will be opened for public traffic.

Mr. Brodrick: Telegrams can be exchanged between Teheran and Quetta via Kerman and Robat, but the system is not sufficiently complete for transmission of public traffic. Action has been taken to carry the Indian extension of the Central Persia line through Beluchistan to Kurrachee and on this line being completed it will be at once opened for public traffic.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Postmaster-General: Whether, having regard to the recommendation made in the first report of Lord Balfour's Inter-Departmental Committee on cable communications (pp. 10 and 11) concerning the Joint-Purse Agreement relating to the transmission of telegrams to and from India, any arrangement has been concluded between his Majesty's Government and the Indo-European Telegraph Company in connection with the recent renewal of the leasing of land wires in this country and submarine cable wires between Lowestoft and the German coast; whether the terms of such agreement, if any, would be furnished to this House; and what effect such arrangement will have in the direction of terminating or modifying the period of duration of the Joint-Purse Agreement as recommended in the report of the above-mentioned Committee.

Lord Stanley:—The negotiations recommended by Lord Balfour's Committee proved to be complicated and difficult, and it was not found practicable to effect the termination of the Joint-Purse Agreement in the manner proposed; but, in connection with the renewal of the lease or wires to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to which the hon. member refers, steps were taken to provide, as far as possible, that obstacles should not be placed in the way of reasonable reductions of tariff in the future. This was the main ground on which Lord Balfour's Committee desired to terminate the Joint-Purse Agreement.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Municipal Government in Calcutta, established by Lord Northbrook in 1876 and developed by Lord Dufferin, so that out of 75 members of the corporation 50 were elected by the ratepayers, has during the last few years been reorganised in such a manner as to reduce the number of elected members to 25 and thus place them in a perpetual minority; and, in view of the fact that a committee has been appointed to prepare a scheme whereby the administration of Calcutta will be broken up into boroughs, will he explain why no member of the Corporation of Calcutta has been appointed to a seat on that committee.

Mr. Brodrick: The committee of six (three being Europeans and three natives) appointed by the Government of Bengal to work out a scheme for decentralising the work of the Calcutta Corporation, includes two members of the Corporation. A third member of the committee was recently a member of the Corporation. I am unable to say why no elected member of the corporation is on the committee, but having regard to the fact that of the three native gentlemen on the committee one is a judge of the High Court, and two are members of the Bengal Legislative Council, I have no reason to suppose that any better selection could have been made.

The newest newspaper has been necessitated by the development of imagination, which has become almost as striking a feature of certain Parisian journals as it has long been of American. An imaginative report, devoid of foundation, came from a French writer with regard to the Pope and the Archbishop of Avignon, and with the laudable intention of preventing the spread of such inaccurate information the Holy See thinks of founding a weekly gazette which should be the one and only authoritative organ of the Vatican. If there be the proper journalistic faculty among the Pope's counsellors, this publication may easily gain the largest circulation in the world. It would certainly have the largest public. But to reach all Roman Catholics scattered over the face of the earth it would be necessary to print it in many different languages, Latin being no longer the universal language of educated men.

PARSEE EXCLUSIVENESS.

The internal affairs of a small section of the Indian population are not necessarily a matter of much general interest, observes the writer on Indian Affairs in the "Times," but the case is altered, when that section is in the vanguard of the army of civilization and progress.

About two years ago, the marriage of one of their number to a European lady gave rise to a discussion among the Parsees of Bombay of the question of admission of proselytes to their ancient creed. Committees were appointed to investigate the matter, and a few weeks ago, a public meeting was convened by the Parsee Panchayat to decide what was to be done. How far that meeting was representative of the general feeling of the whole community is a subject which at once evoked a somewhat heated controversy in the Bombay Press. It is hardly possible to doubt that some influential members of the were race not prepared to accept without demur the rules formulated by the assembly. The first resolution passed by it proclaimed that, "looking to the present religious and social condition of the Parsee community it is inexpedient to admit professors of other religions into Zoroastrianism, because it would militate against the original unity and ancient traditions of the community, and be injurious to their interests." Further resolutions aimed at the extrusion from the Zoroastrian fold of those of other religions, who pretended to have obtained admission, and at the prevention of mixed marriages, by rigorously excluding children born of them in future. These are matters which mainly concern the Parsees alone, but it is impossible to avoid remarking that the policy, whether or not it is generally accepted by the rest of the community, is a curiously reactionary one to emanate from people who have shown so much enterprise and enlightenment, who have eagerly assimilated Western education and progress and have distinguished themselves by a philanthropy extended far beyond the limits of their own ranks. Of the races which have entered India, no other has ever attempted to set up so solid a wall round its social and religious camp. The Brahman, ever seeking to bring under his own influence the aboriginal races, has not hesitated, in order to obtain his end, to adapt his dogma to local circumstances or superstitions. Proselytism, by force if necessary, was of the essence of Islam, and modern Christianity equally seeks to extend its limits, though the British Government holds aloof from all interference in such matters. The Parsees alone have set their faces sternly against the spread of that religion of which they are the sole surviving representatives, and against the mingling of their blood with that of strangers of every class.

Amongst people who have little acquaintance with India it seems to be believed that the Parsee is of the same class as the Hindus and Mahomedans forming the great majority of the population of the continent. It would be about equally true to assert that a Hungarian gipsy represented the nations and races of Europe. It is nearly twelve centuries since the survivors of Zoroaster's disciples sought refuge on the coasts of Western India from the storm of persecution which burst upon them with the Arab conquest of their native Persia. In their new home they found peace. When the wave of Mahomedan conquest spread over India they were far removed from the first fury of its break, and were doubtless confused by the new invaders with infidel populations whose forcible conversion en masse was hardly dreamed of by the most bigoted zealots. Of the position of the Parsee in India one of their number writes that they, up till very recently under the British, were neglected and despised by the Mahomedans and Hindus, and none of those ever cared to be admitted into their faith." What candidates there were not rejected, for the writer proceeds to describe the secret conversion of three Brahmans, who wree welcomed and admitted to high rank in the Zoroastrian priesthood. Whether from necessity or from inclination, the Parsee of the 20th century is almost as much a foreigner to the great mass of the Indian population as was his predecessor of the eighth. He is separated from it by a line of demarkation far sharper than that which divides the Aryan from the aboriginal, or even the Mahomedan from the Hindu. His ties to it are merely such as are based on long residence, association, and a common Asiatic origin. With the exception of a few thousands in Persia, and the merchants who have drifted from India to China and other countries, the whole Parsee community is to be found in India. Of the 94,000 in India, all, but 7,000 inhabit the Bombay Presidency and the included or adjoining Native States. Nearly half of the whole number are resident in the city of Bombay where they form about 6 per cent. of the population.

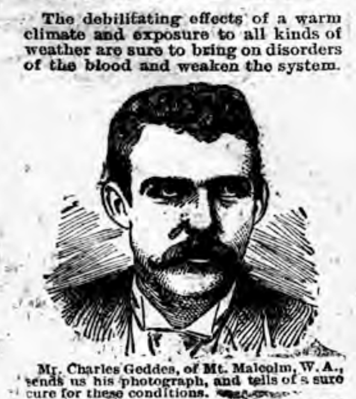
In the decision of the Parsees to enclose themselves in a social and religious ring fence, some critics see with regret a commencement of the decline of the race. The Parsees have of late years shown an increasing tendency to desert the country and to flock to the great cities. It is said that they already exhibit some signs of physical deterioration, which will increase with long residence in crowded cities, and be expedited by intermarriage of the families of the better classes. So gloomy a view of their future it seems scarcely necessary to accept, and it must be remembered that for 1,200 years the community has survived, and maintained its vigour, with very little help from the infusion of fresh blood. In any case, one can hardly avoid sympathizing with the sentiment that, if the race is doomed, it ought to go down under the flag of its ancient unity and traditions. Whatever may be the eventual fate of the Parsees, they have already played a large and beneficent part in the modren development of India, of Bombay especially, and in the advance of their own prosperity, which is such that the pauper and the criminal are equally rare. Their rich men have worthily employed their superfluity of wealth in the erection and endowment of hospitals, charitable institutions, schools, research institutes, and in the alleviation of distress in every form amongst all classes. To them the British Government is specially indebted for the example of confidence in [illegible] they have set to the country of their adoption. The professions of medicine and the law have been adorned by many eminent Parsees, and it must not be forgotten that one of them represents a London constituency in the House of Commons.

With the trade of India Parsee-prosperity is inseparably connected, with no branch of it more than the cotton spinning and weaving industry of Bombay. Almost simultaneously with the Parsee Punchayat assembly, the Bombay Millowners Association held its annual meeting, at which the Parsee interest was very largely represented. For some years past the Bombay mills have suffered from depressed trade, which, within the last few months, has at last given place to a more hopeful outlook. A reviving demand in the Far East for the yarns and cloths in the manufacture of which Bombay can compete successfully with Manchester, combined with the increased consumption in India, which manufacturers frankly attribute to general prosperity, has enabled the spinning and weaving mills to dispose of their productions for a year ahead. The prospects have been improved by the return of cotton to normal prices after the inflation of last year. The excellent prospects of the immediate future are, however, clouded by various problems which may again produce a reaction. The fluctuations in Chinese exchanges, due to many causes, render trade with that country more or less of a gamble. A Parsee speaker laid much stress on the labour difficulties caused by the ravages of plague, on the necessity of a concerted policy in all the mills in regard to the hours of labour, and on the great rise in price of some of the mill shares, which was not warranted by the instability of present prospects.

In nothing are the Parsees more clearly separated from the bulk of the Indian races than in the position and influence of their women. There is no seclusion behind the "purdah" for the Parsee lady, who is allowed practically as much freedom of coming and going as her European sister, and whose brilliantly-coloured but always tasteful, dress makes a charming patch of colour even in the brightness of a cloudless atmosphere and in streets, whose distinguishing characteristic is variety. Want of female education, due to popular indifference and social customs is the reproach of India generally, but it is certainly not so with the Parsees. Nor is the influence of the Parsee lady confined, as is the case amongst Hindus and Mahomedans, to the limits of the domestic circle. The mail which reports the meeting on the subject of proselytism brings also a full report of an assembly of the influential Indian ladies of Bombay, called together to discuss the arrangements for welcoming the Princess of Wales, when she visits Bombay next autumn. Though Parsee names are not the only ones in the attendance roll, they predominate, and the course of the discussion shows how capable these ladies are of dealing with matters of business and public interest. In charitable organizations, the women vie with the men in the part they play, and their philanthropy is equally extended to others as well as to their own community. If the Parsees are amongst the most interesting and enterprising of Asiatic races, their claim to the distinction rests as much with their women as with their men.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.



Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W.A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. [illegible] to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

HOME.

COURT.—The King held a Levee on the 19th at St. James's Palace. On the 24th his Majesty visited Aldershot, witnessed a sham fight, and unveiled a monument to officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who fell in South Africa.—The Queen is expected home to-morrow.—The Prince of Wales spoke on the 22nd at the centenary banquet of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and on the 24th unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral a memorial to the Colonial troops in South Africa.

Cricket.—The Australians beat the Gentlemen of England at Lord's on Saturday by an innings and 189. On Wednesday they beat Yorkshire by 174. Last Friday, Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 184, while Lancashire beat Derby by 161. On Saturday, Leicestershire drew with Yorkshire, Notts beat Essex by an innings and 172, Hampshire drew with Northamptonshire and Cambridge University with Warwickshire. On Wednesday Essex beat Derbyshire by an innings and one run, Sussex beat Leicestershire by an innings and 18, Gloucestershire beat Notts by eight wickets, Lancashire beat Worcestershire by 97 runs, and Warwickshire drew with Surrey.

Drama.—Sir H. Irving has revived "The Merchant of Venice" at Drury Lane.—Mr. Martin Harvey is appearing as Hamlet at the Lyric; and "The Courage of Silence, by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker, has been produced at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith.—On Tuesday, Mr. Bernard Shaw's Man and Superman was produced at the Court Theatre, and Signora Duse appeared in an Italian version of The Second Mrs. Tanqueray at the Waldorf.

Ecclesiastical.—The General Assemblies of the three Scottish Churches met on Tuesday in Edinburgh.—The report of the Law and Advisory Committee of the Free Church of Scotland protests against the recommendations of the Royal Commission.—The 400th anniversary of the Birthday of John Knox was celebrated on Sunday throughout Scotland.—The London Diocesan Conference has passed a resolution asking legislation to prevent the remarriage in church of divorced persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last week at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Empire Day was celebrated on the 24th throughout the Empire. In London two Canadian dinners were held; and there was a children's gathering in Exeter-hall.

Fencing.—The annual open tournament of the Epee Club was held on Saturday in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park.

Find of Coins.—An inquest is being held as to the finding of a number of Georgian gold and silver coins at Kensington.

Golf.—In the international match on Saturday Scotland beat England by six games to three.

Ireland.—Mr. Long was on Saturday entertained at dinner by the Dublin Unionists.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has granted the appeal of the Yorkshire Miners' Association against the judgment in the Denaby and Cadeby Mine case condemning the appellants for illegally causing the plaintiff's men to strike.—Mr. H. N. Brailsford and Mr. A. H. M. McCulloch stand charged with conspiring with others to obtain the passport to Russia which was afterwards found on the man who was killed by the explosion of an infernal machine last Februery in St. Petersburg.—Alfred and Albert Stratton, for the Deptford murder, were executed on Tuesday morning at Wandsworth Prison.

Liberal Policy.—The National Liberal Federation had its annual conference last week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Birrell presiding.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at a subsequent demonstration, outlined the Liberal policy on a number of leading questions.

Lord Avebury presided on Saturday evening at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, President of the Board of Agriculture, replying to a deputation, who waited on him on Wednesday to protest against the monopoly enjoyed by chemists in the sale of poisonous compounds used in agriculture, expressed his concurrence with their views, and said that a Bill dealing with the subject was being prepared.

Mr. Choate on Monday unveiled the memorial window to John Harvard which he has given to Southwark Cathedral.

Mr. Holman Hunt's new picture of "The Lady of Shalott" is being exhibited in London.

Music.—The last Joachim quartet concert of the season was given on Friday.—Mr. Hegedus gave a violin concert on the same night.—The new Waldorf Theatre was opened on Monday with "Il Maestro di Cappella" and "I Pagliacci."

Naval and Military.—The Naval and Military Tournament was opened on Wednesday.—The Duke of Wellington presided that day at the annual meeting of the National Service League.—Rear-Admiral E. S. Poe is to command the East Indies Squadron, and Rear-Admiral G. Neville the First Cruiser Squadron.—The battleship Africa, of 16,350 tons, was launched on Saturday at Chatham, and the cruiser Cochrane was launched at Govan.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 22nd attention was called to the action of foreign Powers in closing spheres of trade to foreign ships. On the 23rd the Public Meetings Facilities Bill was read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 18th the naval vote for works and buildings was agreed to. On the 19th the Scottish Land Values Taxation Bill was read a second time by a majority of 20. On the 22nd Sir H Campbell-Bannerman moved the adjournment to call attention to the Prime Minister's apparent repudiation of his pledge regarding fiscal policy during the present Parliament. As Mr. Balfour did not immediately rise to answer this attack, the Opposition refused to hear the next speaker, Mr. Lyttelton, and caused such disorder that the Deputy-Speaker closed the sitting. Next day Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman demanded, and Mr. Balfour conditionally [illegible] a day for the discussion of a vote of censure in consequence of the confusion caused by Ministerial declarations on fiscal policy. The Finance Bill was further considered, various amendments being rejected. During the next day's debate on the Bill Mr. Chamberlain spoke on the Transvaal Loan.

Royal Geographical Society.—At the annual Meeting on Monday Sir Clements Markham retired from the presidency, and Sir George Goldie was elected to succeed him.

Royal Literary Fund.—Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, presided on the 18th at the annual dinner of this fund in the Hotel Metropole.

Sale.—The sale of the Louis Huth collection had realized by Wednesday evening £117,943. A Gainsborough portrait sold for 4,550 guineas, and a landscape by J. Crome for 3,000 guineas.

Sir E. C. Buck will attend the International Agricultural Conference in Rome as representative of India.

The Aylesbury Railway Accident.—Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke reports that this accident was caused by excessive speed on the curve near Aylesbury Station, which, he says, is a permanent danger and ought to be altered.

The South African Dinner was held at the Hotel Metropole on Tuesday, Lord Onslow presiding.

The Whitby Election takes place next Thursday. Some of the temperance party are protesting against the choice of Mr. Buxton as Liberal candidate.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Premier of Western Australia has been setting forth the Ministerial programme.

Canada.—Considerable attention is being given to the treatment of a Canadian crew in a Uruguayan port.

South Africa.—Lord Selborne arrived at Bloemfontein on Saturday, and, after acknowledging addresses of welcome, was sworn in as Governor of the Orange River Colony. On Tuesday he reached Pretoria and took the oath as Governor and High Commissioner.—The railhead of the Cape to Cairo Railway is 77 miles beyond Victoria Falls.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, has made two interesting speeches on the relations between the two nations.

The President's decision regarding the purchases of material for the Panama Canal works is being acquiesced in even by many strong protectionists.

The Chicago Strike is spreading, the men employed by the lumber companies having now gone out. Acts of violence and fires which are supposed to be of incendiary origin, are reported.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—An agreement as to the Ethiopian Railway is being negotiated between Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Crete.—Prince George of Greece has declared that the one issue to the situation is union with Greece.—Lawlessness prevails in the interior.

France.—Two agreements, with Holland and Siam respectively, have been concluded.

Germany.—The Empress on Sunday had an accident without, however, any serious result.—The resignation of the two most active agitators in the Navy League is regarded as the result of a telegram from the Emperor.—In South-West Africa, General von Trotha has issued a proclamation to the Namaquas promising them protection if they surrender, and extermination if they do not.

Greece.—The Budget was introduced in the Chamber in Athens last week.

Hungary.—Count Andrassy on Wednesday came to Vienna to arrive at an understanding with the King as to the coalition programme, but failed to do so.

Japan.—The Hague Tribunal has decided against Japan in the dispute with Great Britain, France, and Germany as to the house tax.

Morocco.—The Sultan's reply to the French proposals is that, while he recognizes that reforms are necessary, he cannot undertake them with the assistance of one Power alone.—The British Mission left Tangier for Fez on Saturday.

Russia.—Anti-British diatribes are being indulged in by many Russian journals.—A bomb carried by a workman in Warsaw last week exploded, killing him and two detectives, who were following him.—The Governor of Baku was assassinated by a bomb on Wednesday.—A committee of national defence has been formed under the presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch.

Sweden and Norway.—King Oscar is resuming the direction of affairs.—The Norwegian Storthing has passed the Consular law.

The War.—It is said that Rozhdestvensky has finally started for the north with his fleet, and that he will not enter Vladivostok until he has delivered battle. Admiral Birilieff is to succeed him when or if the fleet reaches Vladivostok.—Admiral Jonquieres, after cruising along the coast of Annam, reports that no belligerent vessel has returned there since May 14.—Official Japanese reports describe the repulse of Russian attacks at various points in Manchuria.

Shipping.—The steamer Benguela has been totally lost on the Liberian coast.—The Cunard liner Caronia, which grounded off Sandy Hook, floated without damage.

Obituary.—Sir G. G. Petre; Lord Brownlow Cecil; Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, the Sikh high priest; Mr. O'Doherty, M.P.; Mr. W. H. L. Impey; Sir James Carroll; Lady Bloomfield; the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford.—"Times."

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot [illegible] Road, London, England.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way

As illustration.

All Sizes Rs. 8-12 Sewn Seams.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

In Black and Khaki Paramatta as illustration for Civil or Military use, with Sword Slit, arm and leg Straps. Guaranteed RAINPROOF.

SPLENDID VALUE.

With Sewn Seams Rs. 18-8.

THE "ARMY" COAT.

Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date.

In all sizes with sewn seams. Rs. 9-8.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

THE "PROMENADE" COAT.

A very strong Paramatta Coat in Black and Khaki lined reverse Waterproof Coloured Check.

A thoroughly smart and useful coat for general wear.

In all sizes Rs. 12-14.

With sewn seams, Flannel lined ventilated armpits.

The "Cavalry" Regulation Paramatta Cloak.

Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof and capable of standing the heaviest rains, fitted with swordslit, leg and arm straps. Treble cloth with double seam round the bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

Black and Khaki. All Sizes Rs. 29-8.

THE "REGULATION."

Syces Capes .... Rs. 2-12 and 3-8
Coachmen's Serge Coats... " 6-14
Drab Waterproof Coats... " 4-14
Cycling Capes .... " 4-4 and 4-14

WRITE FOR OUR WATERPROOF LIST.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co., BOMBAY.

TEAS, Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES, Fresh and Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES. Perfection.

PROVISIONS, always fresh and good alike.

PLASMON BISCUITS

Sole Manufacturers

PEEK, FREAN & Co. LTD.

"TRY IT IN YOUR BATH"

SCRUBB'S.

A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water. So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME IN DEED."

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

Icilma

Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.

Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for [illegible] Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-rash, Bruises, [illegible], Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.

Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its [illegible] cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy, Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.

Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and to all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous health and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the [illegible] harmlessness of Icilma make it a necessity in every home and to every [illegible].

ARMY AND NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.

186 Pages, cloth board covers, illustrated.

215,000 copies issued.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN

OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

Perspiration and Dust, so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Toilet Soap,

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed [illegible]

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,

Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills.

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of

TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which Hinks, Wells & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

6d., 1s. & Gross Boxes. Sold by all Stationers

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

HINKS, WELLS & Co., BIRMINGHAM

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate rates from

[illegible] WALIALBHOY & Co.

[illegible] and Commission Agents,

[illegible] BOMBAY.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 26.

WHEN BISHOPS DISAGREE.

The manner in which Sunday shall be observed has been receiving renewed attention and clerical admonitions have rained upon the heads of those who, like Mr. Balfour, play golf on the Sabbath. But there is not anything like unanimity on the point. The Vicar of Frodsham started a recent Church conference by warmly advocating Sunday cricket and football; while the Bishop of Ipswich put it this way: "Would anyone say his prayers less well because he had made a nice drive to the off?" Our rulers in London have an idea than a man says his prayers none the less heartly after seeing good pictures or exhibits, so every Sunday open the National Gallery, Kensington Palace, the British Museum, the Natural History Museum, South Kensington Museum, the Tate Gallery, Bethnal-green Museum, the Painted Hall, Greenwich, Alexandro Palace, Horniman Museum, and the Wallace Collection. This ought to be better known to visitors who complain of the horrors of a Sunday in London.

LAUDABLE LABOUR.

There was one breach of Sabbatarian rule which the strictest should applaud. William IV. gave the Royal Assent to the Bill which made every slave in the British dominions a free man, and gave twenty millions sterling as compensation to their owners. London must eat on Sundays, but a firm of bakers has been fined for selling the staff of life demanded for use on that day. Taking advantage of the hint here suggested, an ingenious cheat, who had bought and sold Sunday newspapers refused to pay for them, on the ground that their sale to him on Sunday was illegal. A Greenock blacksmith carried this objection to a logical to the conclusion; brought up all the stock of papers on sale in the town, and publicly burnt them. But then oh cruel irony, they lugged him up to the police-court, and fined him for lighting a bonfire on the Sabbath!

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

We may be certain that the report that Nan Patterson is to receive £400 a week for her appearance upon the American stage is exaggerated, but the sum is sure to be a large one—not that she has any talent, this woman with the "thick neck and sullen eyes," as one of the papers describes her, but, because she has twice been charged with murder In savage countries malefactors are caged and exhibited as awful examples; in civilised lands, liberated suspects are paid to appear on the theatrical stage. Here in England the hangman turns lecturer, and exhibits his ropes at so much a time; and sickening monstrosities like the Siamese twins draw all Mayfair, just as the nastiest show in the fair draws all Hodgedom. There is a lot of the savage left in us. A man supposed to have murdered his first wife proves to have had her caged for years, and still alive, in the same house with the second woman whom he has married; another keeps his son for eleven years locked in a cupboard. A babe is crammed with broken limbs into a box, and there left to heal as best it may; another is roasted alive; and a man who recovers compensation for injuries received at work drinks himself to death with his miserable 20.

NEW OR OLD?

The case of a Colonial said to have been robbed of £200 shows yet one more variety of the confidence trick. There are many forms, all with the same end. One of the most impudent, however, is that which the present writer has seen practised in railway trains running to the holiday resorts of the north. It is a combination of the confidence and three-card tricks. The plan is for three or four confederates to drop one by one into a carriage containing two or three likely looking simpletons. The gang are supposed to be strangers one to another, and distribute themselves so that they have bona fide passengers between them. Then the man with the cards produces his paraphernalia, drones his little piece, and lures a confederate or two into playing. One holds back, reluctant, but presently comes in with an unexpected device.

WORKING THE CARDS.

"Bet you a sovereign you can't find the lady!" says the chief executioner. "Done!" says the new comer into the ring. Down goes his sovereign, and "Why, that's it!" says he, picking the right card. As he does so he deliberately bends a corner of the card, so that all in the carriage can see which it is and find it every time, let the manipulator juggle his shuffle never so ingeniously. The only man who cannot see it, apparently, is the one most concerned he blandly cuts and shuffles and throws, never noticing, poor man! that the winning caod is dog-eared. And now the fortitude of the simpletones is tried. "Anybody can find that card," says one, meaning to give the supposed victim the hint. "Well, you back your fancy, or else don't interrupt the game," says the man with the cards. The pigeon, nettled at this reception of his friendly warning puts down a sovereign, and, perhaps, his friend does the same. Then on goes the money of the confederate. "That's the card" he says, deliberately picking the wrong one. His partner rakes in the money, and at the next station all depart for another compartment.

WORSE THAN MURDER.

It was a decidedly good stroke of the prosecution in the "no memort" or dual personality murder trial to call one of the very men to whom reference had been made by the defence as if he had been an impalpable familiar, a creature existing only in the brain of the accused. That sort of answer is more effective with a jury than columns of argument—always supposing that the jury be not Irish and personally acquainted with the parties. For we all know what happened in the historic case when Curran, for the defence of the man indicted for homicide, called the murdered man. The man who was supposed to have been done to death walked calmly into the box and by his evidence established his identity and the fact of his being very much alive. This, of course, ended the case so far as judge and counsel were concerned. Not so in regard to the jury. They found the prisoner innocent of the murder but one of their number added "We find him guilty of stealin my ould grey mare!"

CONVENIENT LUNACY.

The attempt to prove that a man charged with murder is not in possession of his senses is as old as trial by jury. If murder be clearly proved, then, says counsel the man must be mad; if it be a woman who has stolen from a shop, she inevitably is not responsible for her actions. There is an interesting variant in a case which is noted in Dicken's life of Grimaldi. A well-known actor and clown, one Bradbury, suddenly disappeared. He was next heard of in a lunatic asylum, whence eventually he issued in his right mind and showing no signs of ever having been out of it. What had really happened was this: There was a pretty clear case against the son of a peer of having stolen a valuable gold snuff box, and Bradbury was the witness to prove the offence. So the friends of the culprit bought the clown, and persuaded him to feign madness, retreat to an asylum, and there remain until the whole business had blown over. Of course the trial had to go forward, but there being no witness, the case failed for lack of evidence.

WHAT THE QUEEN WOULD HAVE SAID.

The ladies cannot forget the way the Commons treated the suggestion to give them a vote. Let it cheer them to remember that even Queen Victoria sometimes sighed to take the floor and speak her mind. She once wrote to Palmerston expressing, half in earnest, half in jest, the wish that she could speak from his place. Very neat was old Pam's reply: "Viscount Palmerston presents his humble duties to your Majesty, and has had the honour to receive your Majesty's communication of yesterday, stating what your Majesty would have said if your Majesty had been in the House of Commons. Viscount Palmerston may, perhaps, be permitted to take the liberty of saying that it is fortunate for those from whose opinions her Majesty differs that your Majesty is not in the House of Commons, for they would have to encounter a formidable antagonist in argument; although, on the other hand, those whose opinions your Majesty approves would have had the support of a powerful ally in debate." Disraeli could not more neatly have got out of the difficulty of passing judgment upon the Queen's speech that might have been. His way with a noblewoman was more direct. He listened to what she had to say in the attempt to pump him, than answered, "Oh, you darling!"

THE INVITABLE CALL.

Every member of Parliament likes his constituents to regard him as something of a martyr, whose health is irreparably damaged by devotion to duty at the House of Commons. But the mortality rate at St. Stephen's is really very low, and so tragic a event as the death last week of Mr. O'Doherty is comparatively rare. From time to time we are told that the air of the House is bad, and that men are quite debilitated by it, even if they are not exhausted by the constant trotting to and from the lobbies for divisions. And yet, let a man enter the House and secure himself; he is pretty certain to make old bones. Sir Isaac Holden found the conditions healthy enough to keep him alive and in harness until well over eighty. But then he was a health faddist, and took regular exercise. He walked a mile every night before retiring to rest, and made the House of Commons his exercising ground.

A SCARE.

Medical men trace "nerves" in an acute form at Westminster. It may be due to the hours members keep. At any rate when sweet temper and few scenes were the order midway through the eighteenth century, when no new motion was accepted after twelve noon, and when a sitting extending beyond that hour was a rarity, they attributed the pleasantness of it all to their meeting early in the morning and getting away at the time mentioned. But now Parliament prefers to burn the midnight oil, and so must spend £100 for every day it sits on ventilating lighting, and warning the House. Even that does not wholly satisfy; there come panics, when they rush into more expenditure to eradicate evils imaginary or real. Not very long ago they spent £13,000 in draining the Speaker's Court, but the smell of which they had complained remained as strong as ever. A searching examination finally showed that some slovenly miss in the kitchens had been wont to empty into an open drain running beneath the Lobby window the water in which she had boiled the cabbages.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of Quality, see the [illegible]

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.
New Season's Crops.
The Original ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

The High Class
"ARDATH"
SMOKING MIXTURE
Has No Equal in Quality.
MILD. MEDIUM. FULL.
Price 1 Re. 6 As. per ½-lb. Tin.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ARMY & NAVY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.
Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatm[illegible] 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentle[illegible] Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortni[illegible] course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousne[illegible] depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took [illegible] Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are [illegible] vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Li[illegible]-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be [illegible] drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists [illegible] have but one address.

There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous [illegible] nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will [illegible] and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of [illegible] that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further

---

HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

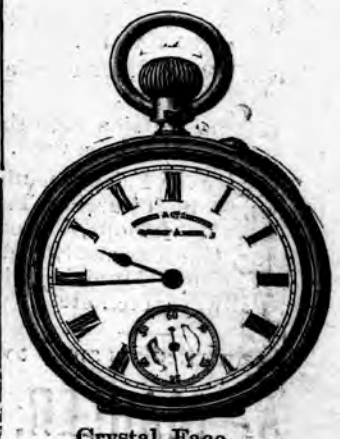
There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

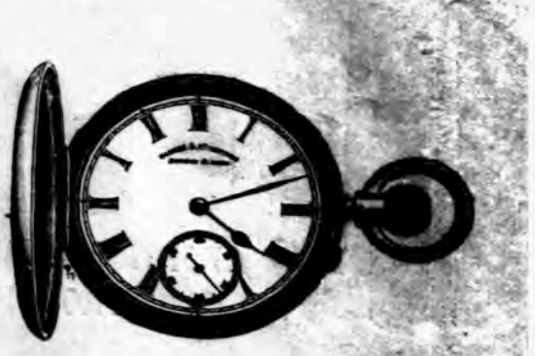
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

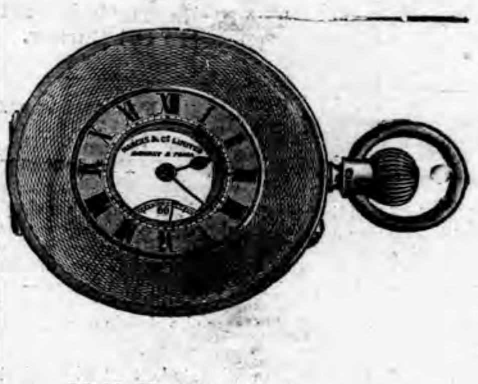


Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
can compete in
QUALITY AND PRICE
with any watch on the market.

ENGLISH LEVER
Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

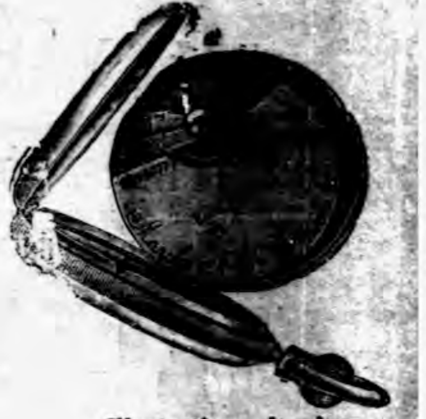


Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE"
The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.
FOR THE HAIR

THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

ROYAL TESTIMONY
OVERWHELMING PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF HARLENE.

"Monsieur Philosophow is commanded by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREECE to forward Cheque for the six bottles of 'Harlene' duly received."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes: "Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA "Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN "Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."

Yours faithfully
Ellen Langtry.

Mrs. LANGTRY, the charming Actress Manager. writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

1/-, 2/6, and (3 times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the World.
EDWARDS' 'HARLENE' CO. 95 & 96, High Holborn, London.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

[illegible]

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No [illegible] has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible] ENGLAND.

The Remington Typewriter.
By Royal Warrant
To H. M. The King.

Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
That is why you cannot afford to do without it.

Price List and full particulars upon application to
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

Dresselhuys Cigars

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D.T. KEYMER AND CO.,
—1-1,—
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100

Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed ?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON.

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER

When selecting an artificial Food for their babies

THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF

MELLIN'S FOOD

IT IS EASILY DIGESTIBLE AND VERY ASSIMILABLE AND NOURISHING.

IT IS READILY SOLUBLE AND MAY BE PREPARED IN A FEW SECONDS.

IT IS FREE FROM HUSKS AND INDIGESTIBLE MATTER, WHICH WOULD CAUSE IRRITATION.

The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India

---

Peerless Complexions

follow the use of

'DARTRING'

(Trade Mark)

TOILET 'LANOLINE'

It keeps the skin in the pink of condition by nature's methods

Demand the 'DARTRING' Brand

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,

Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.

Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning

Cricket	Tennis	Golf	Dumb Bells
Quoits	Basket Ball	Bowls	Lacrosse
Clubs	Roller Skates	Hockey	Boxing, &c.

WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

HIGH-CLASS ATHLETIC GOODS.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.

WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician, Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of [illegible] Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

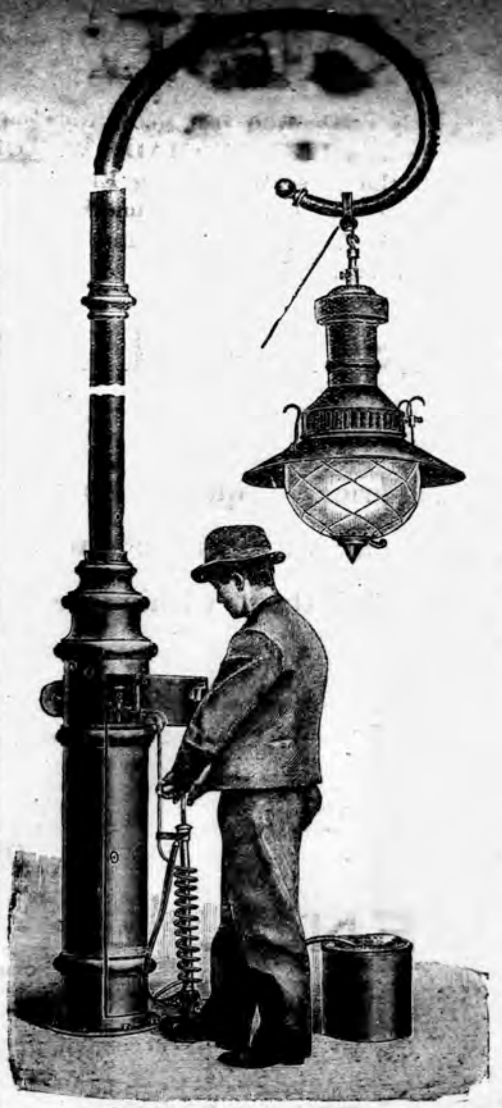
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL [illegible] Pints and Quarts, capsuled with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

[illegible] respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.



STREET LAMP.

GOLD MEDAL

AWARDED AT THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1904-05.

THE

WASHINGTON

COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT

LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

Ordinary Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

For particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,
The Welsbach Patent Incandescent Gas Light
and
The Stella Incandescent Kerosine Oil Burner.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic ; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS, 2s 9d. Per Box
ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20, HATTON GARDEN

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS,

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

BEETHAM'S "LAIT LAROLA"

Regd.

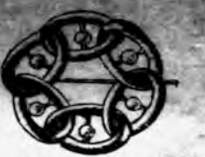
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

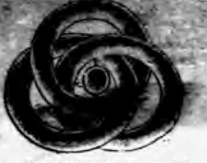
When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

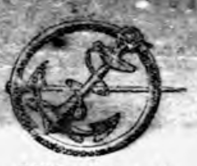
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.



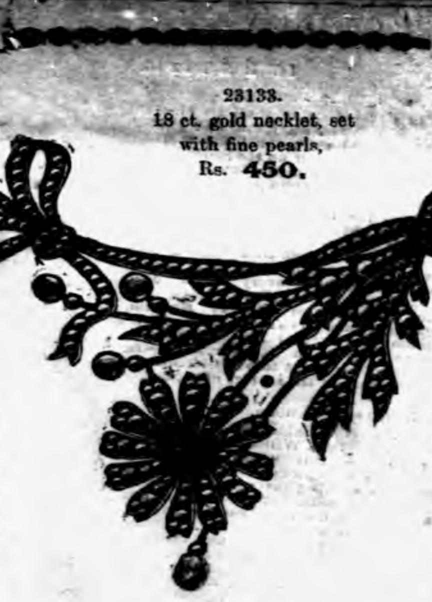
23338, 18 ct. gold, set turquoises, Rs. 33.



21090, 18 ct. gold, set turquoise, Rs. 41.



3504, 18 ct. gold, Rs. 21.

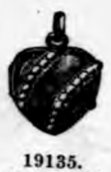


23133. 18 ct. gold necklet, set with fine pearls, Rs. 450.

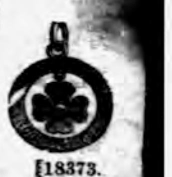
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

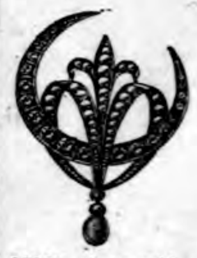
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.



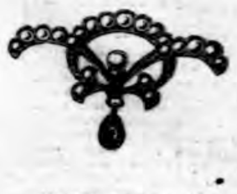
19135. 18 ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 12.



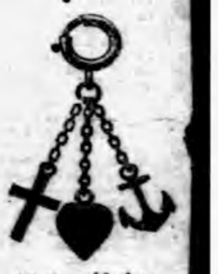
18373. 18 ct. gold, enamelled, Rs. 19.



22962, 18 ct. gold, set pearls, Rs. 65. Pearls and rubies Rs. 80.



21304, 18 ct. gold, set turquoises and pearls, Rs. 36. Rubies and pearls, Rs. 50.



18 ct. gold char Rs. 8, 10 and 14.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!

Insist upon having BRITISH made

DUNLOP TYRES

One Quality only—

THE VERY BEST.

A BRITISH invention, made by BRITISH work people, with BRITISH capital.

Guaranteed for thirteen months.

Write for booklet—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNLOP TYRES

WHEN DISSATISFIED WITH YOUR GROCER

TRY PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.

Fortnightly Consignments of all Goods

Always Fresh, Always Reliable.

HAMS—

		Rs.	a.
Finest Home cured pale Cumberland 8 to 22" ea.	per lb.	1	2
half ham, raw	„	1	4
„ „ Cooked, whole or half ham	„	2	0
„ „ „ cut in slices ...	„	2	8

BACON—

		Rs.	a.
Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28" ea. as supplied to H. M. the King	per lb.	1	2
„ „ „ on cut ..	„	1	3
„ „ Bellies 12 to 18" ea. ...	„	1	0
„ „ „ on cut ...	„	1	1

CHEESES—

		Rs.	a.
American Cheshire	...per lb.	0	14
Cheddar (Pale Loaf) ...	„	0	14
Cheshire (English) ...	„	1	0
Edam's (Dutch)	„	0	12
Gloster, English	„	0	14
Gruyere (Real)	„	1	0
Stilton, English Prize dairy 11 to 14" ea. whole ...	„	1	6
„ „ on cut ...	„	1	8

Preserved Provisions of all kinds stocked.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS—

E. W. PYRKE (LATE MANAGER, W. B. Green & Co.)

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC Address.—"EXCELLENCE."

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. [illegible]

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWK & A B C (5th Edition).

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

[illegible] Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 111, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian [illegible] Rampart Row, Fort. AGENTS.—London [illegible]